PHOENIX

Volume 20 *Number 10* *San Francisco State University* *Thursday, the Thirty-first day of March, 1977* *Twelve pages*

AS budget battle lasts 8 hours

$57,892 cut to sports funding

Kathy Waterman

Exaggerated estimates of attendance at several SF State sports events were used to defend funding for athletics, *Phoenix* has confirmed.

Students presented the estimates Monday to the Associated Students Legislature to demonstrate how many students attend campus athletics. The students asked that the AS grant the university's request for $77,892 to fund intercollegiate sports next year.

The AS legislators approved a recommendation by AS executive officers to omit funding of athletics except for $20,000 for insurance.

Several of these estimates, compiled by Athletic Director Paul Rundell and his associate director, Gooch Foster, are higher than those obtained by reporters attending the events.

One estimate of spectator attendance at a game was made before the game was played.

"I think the athletics supporters were shocked that the figures they gave to legislators were found to be invalid," said legislature member Anthony Villa, who presented this information to other legislators last night after *Phoenix* told him of its estimates.

Rob Gibbs, one of the students who had handed the athletic department estimates out during the legislature's review of athletic funding, said at last night's meeting, "I don't think that *Phoenix* is an accurate source."

The athletic department estimates, contained in a March 25 memorandum, were duplicated and handed out to the legislators, who heard arguments on whether to fund intercollegiate athletics and other IR activities for the 1977-78 school year.

Phoenix estimates are lower than those submitted to the legislature.

Reporter David Bella, who attended the women's basketball games this year, said, "At the very most, 125 attended." The athletic department estimated an average attendance of 600 spectators at these games.

The athletic department estimated the average spectator attendance at home football games for last semester at 300 to 500 per game.

Rundell said, "The homecoming game probably had about 3,000 people at it."

But photos taken by a *Phoenix* photographer of last

Continued on Page 5, Column 3



Arguing over a half-million dollar budget (from left): AS legislator Lola Willoughby, athlete Rob Gibbs, an unidentified Black Students in Science member, and P.E. professor Allan Abraham

Political rift delays voting

Kathy Waterman and Frank Inferrera

Despite vigorous efforts to delay a vote, the Associated Students Legislature approved late last night a major cut-back in athletic funding.

Near-split decisions and procedural tactics kept the legislature members warring until 10:00 p.m. last night over next year's budget.

The decision means the AS faces a major battle with the administration before President Paul F. Romberg will approve the budget.

A motion by legislator Kazisha Sikia to approve with minor changes the budget recommended by the AS executive officers last week was held up as the members proposed seemingly endless amendments during the eight-hour meeting.

His motion was approved at the end of the meeting when Speaker Eddie Hackett ordered the vote despite protest from some legislature members.

The meeting ended under pressure from Student Union janitors waiting to close up the building where the legislature was meeting.

The final vote was nine to six with two abstentions.

Continued on Page 4, Column 1

Earthquake: Mother Nature's fault

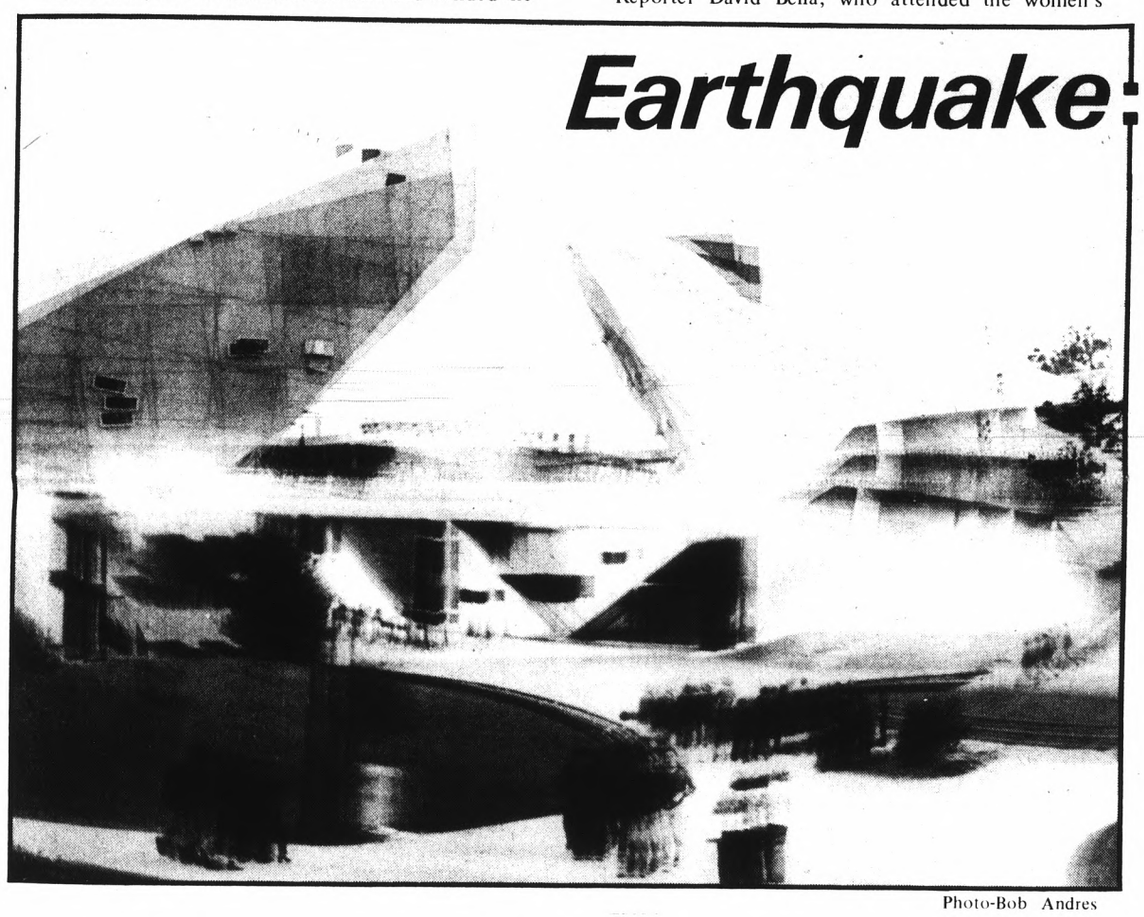


Photo-Bob Andres

Catherine Germain

A distant rumble is heard. The earth starts to shake, tremble, crumble and lurch. The rumbling grows louder until it becomes deafening, combining with the sounds of crashing window glass at the foot of rattling buildings. There is chaos, panic and devastation. A major earthquake has hit "the city that waits to die."

Many people wonder if SF State could survive an earthquake. The university is located a few short miles from one of the world's major faults. The campus is built atop layers of sand, not solid rock, and features such architectural protuberances as the Student Union towers.

"If there's an earthquake, all the glass will come popping out, furniture will slide around, and there may be fires, but there won't be much structural damage," said SF State Building Coordinator J. Dean Parnell. "Our buildings won't fall down."

The sand here is very dense and compact and thus relatively stable, Parnell said.

According to Raymond Pestrong, geology professor, the large quake that hit the Bay Area in 1957 caused the sandy shores of Lake Merced near the campus to collapse and flow into the lake.

"Sand is a pretty good foundation if it's not saturated with water," Pestrong said.

He said the campus faces little danger from its sand foundation unless Lake Merced waters seep inland during a quake and saturate the sand.

In 1974 state building standards were raised because of concern about earthquakes.

"Mostly the changes were to provide lateral stability by using additional bracing," said Parnell. He said that no SF State building now lacks this stability.

"The new Administration Building was redesigned in 1974 to incorporate the new requirements," said Parnell.

The Student Union was designed on a triangular basis – a very strong geometric pattern, he said.

"In fact, the Union was over-designed because of the special requirements of the towers," said Parnell. He called the towers the most stable structures at that height on the campus.

During construction of the Student Union, architect Paffard Clay ordered a $21,767 change order to correct slippage that had occurred in the steel framework supporting the towers.

What should people do if an earthquake hits the campus?

"Stay indoors during the shaking and take cover under a table or desk, or stand in a doorway," advised Benjamin Baptiste, SF State's environmental health and safety officer.

Once the shaking has ended, occupants of a building should exit and move to an open area where there is no danger of being hit by falling trees or buildings, Baptiste said.

Persons trying to escape a building should not use an elevator because of possible malfunction. Disabled persons should be helped or carried downstairs.

If in a car when the earthquake hits, a person should drive to an open area.

Following an earthquake, there may be aftershocks. These are usually smaller than the main shock, but could cause additional damage, such as causing damaged buildings to collapse.

Feds plan to seize Health Center drug

Caroline Young

A Food and Drug Administration (FDA) agent will enter the SF State Student Health Center this morning to remove its supplies of the illegal drug Daprisal.

Richard Berta, acting group supervisor for the compliance section of FDA's Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) in San Francisco, said a DEA investigator will remove any amphetamine combination drugs, including Daprisal, from the Health Center.

Daprisal, a drug designed to relieve menstrual cramps, was prescribed by the center to a *Phoenix* reporter on Oct. 22, 1976.

FDA officials said it is illegal to dispense Daprisal.

Dr. Eugene Bossi, director of the Health Center, and James Wong, the center's pharmacist, said last week the center was still distributing Daprisal to SF State patients.

Bossi denied that issuing the drug is illegal.

Continued on Page 4, Column 1

Faculty says 'no' to review policy

Jeff Blyskal

SF State's faculty has voted in referendum two-to-one against the administrative review policy proposed by the Academic Senate.

The results of the faculty referendum were released yesterday by the senate. There were 296 votes against the policy, and 134 for it.

The review policy would set up procedures for the selection, appointment and review of school deans, department chairpersons and some administrators.

Many opponents of the policy objected to its reference to department chairpersons as administrators rather than faculty members.

According to Academic Senate Chairman Stuart Hyde, "I'm going to suggest to the (senate) Executive Committee that the policy be sent back to the Faculty Affairs Committee for revision.

"We're not even sending it to (President Paul F.) Romberg," said Hyde.

However, Romberg can "do whatever he wants," whether the senate sends the policy to him or not and regardless of faculty opinion, Hyde said.

But Hyde said he doesn't think Romberg will approve it.

Romberg said yesterday, "I haven't yet decided what I'm going to do, as I've just heard about the vote."

In 1975, a similar referendum was proposed to the senate but was never actually carried out. According to documents on file in the senate offices, there was some confusion at that time as to whether Romberg would be bound by the faculty decision.

On Nov. 19, 1975, Romberg sent a letter to then senate Chairman Eric Solomon to present his position on the referendum.

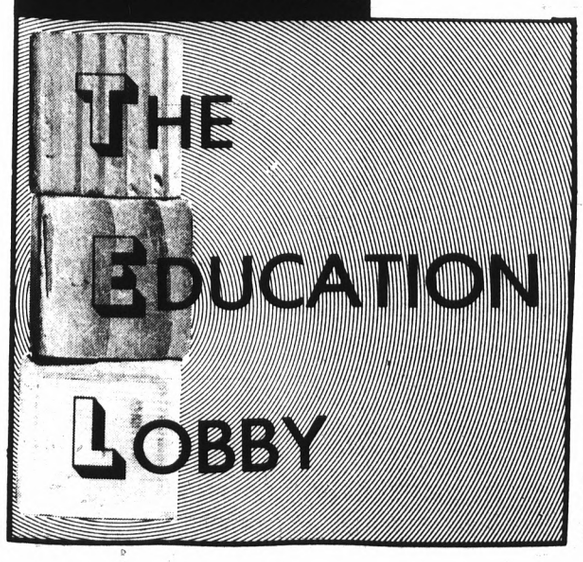
The letter stated, "The impression was given at the last Academic Senate meeting that I had agreed in advance to be bound by (the) opinion (of a faculty referendum). This was not the intent of our discussions, and I, of course, did not agree to that."

Continued on Page 4, Column 4



Romberg: "I haven't yet decided."

task force



Power politics in Academia

The interests of administrators, faculty, and students clash often and openly in Sacramento.

Professors fight for higher salaries and better conditions. Students seek some control over their own education and, incidentally, over the professors. Administrators try to keep them both in line.

Their efforts to sway California legislators constitute what is known as "the education lobby."

Legislative representatives of each faction maneuver to obtain legal advantage and a greater share of the state tax dollar. Support – sometimes campaign contributions, sometimes in less visible forms – is the reward for a key vote or a quiet hallway pressure on another lawmaker.

Learning how the system works is easy if you have the time. Follow a bill as it is introduced, amended, compromised, rewritten and logrolled through the State Legislature. How the power blocks make the rules (and sometimes bend them) becomes manifest.

Task Force conducted more than 100 interviews over a four-week period on a textbook case of political conflict: the faculty collective bargaining bill currently before the State Legislature.

A fierce political struggle is in the making.

Assembly Bill 1091, introduced last Thursday by Assemblyman Howard Berman (D-Beverly Hills), would provide collective bargaining for faculty of the California State University and Colleges (CSUC) and the University of California. The two major faculty unions in California, United Professors of California (UPC) and Congress of Faculty Associations (CFA), united to get the bill introduced and will fight together to get it through the Legislature. But once the bill is passed, as veteran observers expect, the two unions will battle it out to become the sole bargaining agent for the two university systems.

Students have a voice in the Legislature through the CSUC Student Presidents Association (CSUCSPA), which has its own lobbyist in Sacramento. CSUCSPA was instrumental in defeating a similar collective bargaining bill two years ago.

The Trustees and the Chancellor's Council of Presidents (CCP), composed of the 19 presidents in the CSUC system, are wondering how the bill will affect the education process. They also have lobbyists in Sacramento.

Faculty members of private schools nationwide were granted collective bargaining rights in 1945 through the National Labor Relations Act.

In 1971, the George Brown Act allowed faculty employed by the State of California to engage in "meet and confer" sessions. No basis for legally binding arbitration was included.

Senator Albert S. Rodda (D-Sacramento), after unsuccessful attempts by Senators Mervin Dymally and George Moscone and Assemblyman Robert Moretti, secured collective bargaining for state-employed faculty in grades kindergarten through the junior college level in 1975.

The Rodda Act did not include CSUC or UC because, Rodda said, "I excluded the segments of higher educa-

Continued on Page 6, Column 1

Maintenance speed-up ordered

Marlon Villa

Problems are already developing with SF State's long awaited renovation program, according to campus administrators.

Twenty-one projects were authorized last month as a "deferred maintenance" program under the Federal Local Public Act, Title 2. The university received $561,429 for the projects.

The $561,429 came from two sources: $536,00 from the Federal government, $25,429 from the chancellor's office, and an additional $189,143 was added from the university's own funds.

Some of the projects include:

- Replacing steel window frames in BSS, A&I, HLL and other buildings.
- Resurfacing the Main Gym and Gym 122 floors.
- Resurfacing the tennis courts.
- Repairing the aisle lights in McKenna Theatre.
- Replacing acoustic tiles in Science, A&I, Education and Gym.
- Repaving selected campus paths and roads.
- Rennovating chemical fume hoods in the Science Building.
- Repairing pool lighting and electrical controls; repair pool bottom and deck.

According to J. Dean Parnell, director of campus development "verbal information" from the governor's office indicates the deadline for completion of the deferred maintenance has been moved up from June, 1978, to Dec. 31,1977. Parnell expects that official written information from the chancellor's or governor's office will be received within a week to clear up the deadline question.

Norman Heap, vice president for administrative affairs, said if certain projects were not completed by the new deadline, the university would lose that balance of the money and would be stuck with unfinished projects.

Compounding the deadline problem, according to Parnell, are guidelines for use of "day labor."

The governor's office defines "day labor" as those workers who may be hired from local union halls. Parnell said this guideline was intended to stimulate local employment opportunities.

However, there are disadvantages in using day labor. Parnell said the university would have to supervise the laborers, and that the university "doesn't know how to go about doing some of these projects."

Parnell said certain campus repairs require the use of as many as 10 different unions.

According to Parnell, the university would normally contract outside companies for repair work. "The governor or somebody is saying no; no bidding at all, you must use the union halls," he said.

Parnell said the governor is against contractors getting any profit. However, he said that while contractors get a 10 per cent profit, they need little supervision and guarantee their work.

By using union halls, Parnell said, "We could be wasting thousands of dollars. The possibility of disaster is very high."



The re-flooring of HLL is an approved "deferred maintenance" project.

Dick Cutting, assistant program manager of state educational systems, acknowledged the governor's wish to alleviate unemployment by using union hall laborers, but said he realized the problems this would cause.

"The administration has tried to push the idea. But we're trying to work out the problems. We're in the middle of negotiating (the deadline and the labor guideline) and we're hoping to solve the problem within 10 days to a week," he said.

'War is hell' and so is the VA, vets discover

Bob Wyner

An exasperated SF State student veteran turns slowly away from the Veterans Administration representative in the Science Annex building.

"I first applied for benefits in September," the vet said. "I wasn't certified until December, and I'm still waiting for my first check."

He was told by the sympathetic "vet rep" that he should have a check in three to four weeks.

Unfortunately, there aren't very many property owners willing to wait months for the rent. And even the most generous get a bit testy after the third or fourth excuse arrives in the mail.

Veterans getting G.I. Bill benefits to further their education say that a recent amendment to the bill is one of the problems they face in their dealings with the VA.

Under the amendment, which took effect earlier this year, students who drop out of courses before the end of the semester without a valid excuse must refund the money they received for those courses.

Vets who qualify for G.I. Bill payments receive from $146 to $347 a month, depending on their marital status and the units they earn. Veterans who served at least 18 months active duty are entitled to the G.I. Bill payments. Nearly 4 million vets have funded their education with G.I. benefits.

Tom Glynn, the VA's SF State rep, said a lot of problems would be avoided if "veterans would realize the VA is required by law to pay only for periods of actual (college) attendance.

"The responsibility is ultimately with the veteran to ensure that all paperwork is completed and certification is accurate," he said.

Certification is the process by which the university reports to the VA which veterans are enrolled and the number of semester units they earn.

The certification process has become the most difficult hurdle for many vets. The second most difficult is to remain certified. Schools and the VA are noted for sometimes removing certification at odd and unexplained times.

Walter Richards (not his real name) said he was certified at the beginning of the fall, 1976 semester, received a check, and then was not paid again until January of this year.

After several trips to the Vet Reps in SF State's Veterans Affairs office, Richards traveled to the VA regional office in the city, where he spent an entire day smoking cigarettes and reading the American Legion magazine, only to be informed that "an inquiry would be initiated."

This inquiry began on the first floor of the regional headquarters at 211 Main Street, and then slowly drifted upstairs through various offices.

After waiting months, Richards received a letter from the VA informing him that since he was not enrolled in school for the current term, he would have to repay $1,100 in educational allowances. Richards is enrolled at SF State.

A flurry of angry phone calls by Richards followed. Nothing was solved. Two days later, without any explanation, Richards got a check for more than $1,100.

The check arrived on January 4--just in time, Richards said, "to fuck up my holidays. If it hadn't been for generous friends and neighbors, my children would've been very disappointed Christmas morning."

Glynn said, "in cases of extreme hardship, we can expedite our handling of an inquiry." He did not specify what circumstances would constitute an "extreme hardship."

Glynn said the latest VA crackdown is aimed at "obvious attempts to defraud the government, such as the student who is developing a pattern of dropping classes."

Part of the problem is apparently due to differing philosophies of the VA and the veterans. The VA is, of course, bound by federal law, while veterans feel they are entitled to their benefits as a right they have earned.

There have been many documented cases of abuse by students. The VA is determined to reduce such occurrences and continue to serve the legitimate needs of veterans.

The picture is not entirely bleak for vets, though. Recent legislation has increased the amount a vet will get and how long vets can attend school under the G.I. Bill.

One new law increased the G.I. Bill benefit period by nine months for those who were covered for 36 months and increased the maximum amount of money available to G.I. Bill participants by eight per cent.

Also available to veterans, according to Glynn, is an educational loan of $1,500, for those who are unable to obtain funds through other programs.

Fingers are crossed for Staff Center



Stockpiled materials at new Faculty-Staff Center.

Mary Shanahan

Leaders of SF State's Faculty-Staff Center Association say that, with luck, their years-old dream of an on-campus center will become a reality in two weeks.

The center, to be located on the second floor of the Franciscan Building, will "open April 11, but cross fingers," according to a Feb. 28 letter to members by Lloyd Meadow, the association's president.

But it looks as though crossed fingers will have to give way to something close to a miracle if the center is to open on the projected date. It is difficult to imagine a luxurious lounge and dining area replacing in two weeks the wheelbarrows, piled tiles and scattered bricks on the Franciscan Building's upper level.

The idea of a center for campus employes is not new. At one time, faculty members gathered in a Park Merced apartment at Tapia Drive. When plans for a center on campus began in 1975, the small off-campus center closed.

Meadow initiated the idea for a new center at a faculty conference at Asilomar in 1975, according to William Bonds, associate professor of history and secretary of the center association.

At that time, 100 faculty members pledged their support of a new center. Their donations averaged about $100 apiece, Bonds said.

The $160,000 project is now being funded through membership fees as well as a $75,000 loan from the SF State-administered Frederic Burk Foundation, a $40,000 loan from a leasing company and $46,500 received from 310 charter members who each pledged $150.

Members also are required to pay monthly dues of $7.50. New members pay an initiation fee of one per cent of their gross salary, Bonds said.

"So many have forked out money on a hope," said Bonds. "We expect to get new members to provide the center with more money."

Some members were upset that they were paying monthly dues but were not getting anything for their money. The association has been paying rent on the Franciscan Building since last fall while remodeling has been going on. Meadow asked for the members' patience in his letter.

Although donations have been made to purchase furniture, $3,800 is still needed to buy a carpet for the dining room, Bonds said.

The greatest problem facing the center has been finances, according to Bonds. He attributed such problems to the inexperience of the 16-member board that will administer the center.

"We're amateurs working in our spare time," Bonds said.

Bonds said the board has been responsible for securing the loans and the site of the center. A new board will be elected this spring.

Plans for the center include a large dining area and three smaller areas which groups can reserve. There will also be facilities for department, school and professional meetings.

Food service will be handled by Professional Food-Service Management, the company which operates the Dining Center near the dorms.

A bar serving alcoholic beverages will also be included.

UNCLASSIFIEDS

TYPING—EDITING
Thesis and term paper specialist.
Grammar, spelling, punctuation guaranteed.
564-1806.

IMPORTANT STUDY ABROAD ANNOUNCEMENT:

APPLICATIONS NOW BEING ACCEPTED for Summer 1977 and Academic Year 1977-78 for MOSCOW, LENINGRAD, LONDON, PARIS, DIJON, NICE, SALAMANCA, VIENNA, FLORENCE, PERUGIA, GENEVA, COPENHAGEN, AMSTERDAM. All subjects for all students in good standing. Accredited university courses. 4, 6, 8-week summer terms or quarter, semester, full year terms. Summer from $710. Year term from $1590. CONTACT:

CENTER FOR FOREIGN STUDY
S/AY Admissions – Dept. M
216 S. State / Box 606
Ann Arbor, Michigan 48107
(313) 662-5575

VW '69 Westphalia Pop Top, rebuilt engine, radial tires, exc. condition., 992-9329.

Model portfolios for those seeking acting, modeling, or dancing careers. Low prices. Professional photographer. 665-6959.

$395: Chevrolet Malibu 1967 original owner 2-door sedan, auto, R&H. Good tires. Engine needs work. Phone 282-9017 evenings.

FOR SALE, Honeywell 772 auto-strobe with AC charger, swivel-head camera bracket, never used, $95. See Carlotta, Audio-Visual, in Library.

FOR SALE, Panasonic cassette recorder, model IC212DA, 6" x 4½" with AC charger, built-in microphone, $65. See Carlotta, Audio-Visual, in library.

Tutor now, receive credit next semester, English 658 or Education 644. 1-3 units. Student Learning Center, Library Room 432. 469-1229.

TV Announcing and Reporting Trainee wanted. Language: Cantonese, Pay rate: $3.00 per hour. Part-time, 10-20 hours a week. Send photo and resume to: Mr. T.Y. Wong, 625 Kearny, San Francisco, CA 94108.

Typing theses, term paper typing, reasonable rates, 24-hours notice preferred. Valerie, 821-7418 (evenings).

SKIS for sale. 190-cm Hart Cutlass, $20; 200-cm Kastle, $20. Both $30. 564-1466.

FOR SALE: Gibson L5S, solid body, gold plated parts, brand new condition, $775. 928-6522.

New hours for the Student Union Rack 'n' Cue Games Area. Play pool, ping-pong, pinball, foosball. 8 am – 9:30 pm M-F.

3-year-old male longhaired German shepherd looking for a new home. Call 824-1767.



1965 Honda 450, excellent condition, extended forks, lots of chrome, 469-1431 or 344-5942 after 5 p.m. $450 or best offer.

1975 Ford Granada GIA 4-door, 26,000 mi., red. Mary, 469-1431. $4000 or best offer.

1970 Torino GT: 351 Cleveland engine; 2-barrel carburetor, new trans., excellent condition, $1800. Best offer. Ask for Rob, 469-2328/824-1267.

Want to see Germany? Seeking travel companion. I leave 30th May '77 and return 21st June '77. You would live for free at my home there. Call Brigitte, 731-7862, leave message. I'm gone for Easter.

Video tape editing needed, film will be regionally and nationally distributed, need experienced student, will pay. Dale Newhouse, 469-1457.

Fine scale for sale. Most accurate, from 1/15 grain to 100 grams. Complete with trays and weights. 469-3636 eves., Dave.

For sale: 1969 Cadillac sedan de Ville, excellent condition, all Cad. accessories, new brakes, rebuilt transmission, $900. Call Richard, 233-3555.

1970 Cougar, exc. mechanical condition, P/S, new brakes, bent fender. $1800 or offer. 873-2046.

Olympic set $269.00
Weightlifting belts $18.50
Weightlifting suits – 3 styles
SUNSET HEALTH STUDIO
3740 Irving St., 566-7086

Part-time income opportunity! Vitamins, minerals, and herbs finally put together in one carefully balanced formula! Good earnings! Phone Mark at 621-6533 in p.m. or eve.

EUROPE ISRAEL AFRICA
Student charter flights year round. ISCA, 1609 Westwood Blvd., No. 103, L.A., CA 90024
(213) 826-5669, 826-0955

CHRIST DIED FOR OUR SINS!!! Call for daily tape message. 826-7772.

For sale, Madeira 12-string, excellent condition, will barter price. 665-8519, ask for John.

For sale: Noblet clarinet, French, wooden, $180 or offer. 387-8345 eves.

INFO TO PETITION BAD TRANSPORTATION ON THE "M" CAR LINE. Contact Ron Bell, 861-6919 if Muni irates you.

For sale, stereo system, complete with headphones and 8-track, $90. Call after 6, 826-2731.

FOUND: FEMALE PUP, near 15th and Dolores. Affectionate, housebroken. Needs good home if no one claims. 431-6284.

For sale: Brand new Head pro tennis racket, strung, 4½ light $45, call after 5, 239-7237.

CONFUSED? Have an unanswered question? Visit the Counseling Satellite in BSS 123 or phone 1127. Maybe we can help.

DISTRIBUTORS WANTED. Earn extra cash through unique distribution program for new Bay Area magazine. Call for interview. 737-8196, 922-7775, 775-5025.

RIDE NEEDED! To Flagstaff or Phoenix, Arizona, leaving April 3 or 4, returning approx. April 10. Call Sam at 359-6150, eves. best.

LAST 2 DAYS
Only $59.95
Regularly $80.00



Men's Traditional Siladium Ring



Woman's Fashion Ring

FREE
Genuine Gemstone
Regular
$10.00 Value

RING DAY

College jewelry by
ARTCARVED

That's when the ArtCarved representative, John Quincy Adams, will be here to help you select your custom-made college jewelry. It's also the day you can charge your ArtCarved college jewelry on Master Charge or BankAmericard.

March 31st & April 1st
9:00 am to 5:00 pm
Thursday and Friday

Franciscan Shops
General Bookstore and Supply
Lower Level Union Building

The professor and the pirate

Bruce Anderson

An SF State professor has traveled thousands of miles, spent about $5,000, lobbied for 18 months in Sacramento and searched dozens of libraries in pursuit of his hobby --Sir Francis Drake.

Benjamin P. Draper, professor of broadcast communication arts, is developer and vice president of California's Sir Francis Drake Commission.

And in June, 1979--the 400th anniversary of Drake's landing in California aboard the *Golden Hind*--Draper plans to publish a 400- to 500-page bibliography of all books, manuscripts, documents, and articles about Drake's 1577-to-1580 voyage around the world.

Draper, who will retire this summer, said as far as he knows, he and his wife Barbara are the only persons working on a Drake bibliography.

The work "is a labor of love" with no profit involved, he said. About 1,500 copies will be printed.

Draper and his wife have worked on the bibliography since 1965.

Last year, they went to Spain, England and France to study historical records of Drake's voyage.

In England's British Library, Draper said he found "a rare book about Drake published in German. We photocopied the title page and map and then had to go home."

He plans to return to England in August so his wife can finish translating the book.

In England, Draper searched for Drake's logs of his voyage around the world.

Drake gave the logs to Queen Elizabeth I after he sailed back to England in 1580, but they have not been seen since.

Some historians think the logs will help prove whether he landed at Bolinas Lagoon, Bodega Bay, Point San Quentin in San Francisco Bay, or as most historians believe, at Drake's Bay near Point Reyes.

Draper said he often gets letters from other log-hunters giving him clues to the logs' location.

Last year, he said, a history professor in California told him "a whole bunch of Drake documents" are stored at Hever Castle in England.

Draper and his wife went there, searched, and found nothing about Drake.

In 1971, Draper started lobbying in Sacramento for a commission to commemorate the 400th anniversary of Drake's landing. Drake claimed the land for the queen, naming it "Nova Albion" (new England).

For 18 months, Draper went every week to speak to senate and assembly committee members. In 1973, Governor Ronald Reagan signed a bill establishing the commission.

According to Draper, the commission will sponsor a six-day historians' conference in 1979, a Drake essay contest for elementary, secondary, and college students and other events celebrating the Elizabethan seaman's voyage around the world--the first such journey by an Englishman.

The commission will be abolished at the end of 1980 and will receive no funds from the state, Draper said, so he has been looking for grants from private foundations.

He hasn't received any money yet, though.

"You could get a grant for anything as long as it was related to the Bicentennial. I hope now somebody will be interested in the larger affairs of the world," Draper said.

Draper said he first became interested in Drake in the 1950s when he went on a picnic to Drakes Bay with Navy Fleet Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, commander of the Pacific Fleet during World War II.

According to Draper, Nimitz, an amateur Drake historian, said: "Ben, how about (doing) a Science in Action (an NBC television program Draper then produced) show on Sir Francis Drake?"

"Well, I wrote a script about Drake in California," Draper said.

The show, broadcast in 1958, was "a bang-up success. I won the Westinghouse History award for it," he said. After writing several subsequent articles about the explorer, Draper "just drifted into" his studies of Drake, he said.

The secret buried with Drake

Terry Jacobs

Seeking refuge, Sir Francis Drake sailed the sea-battered and leaking *Golden Hind* along the coast of California and, on June 17, 1579, entered "a faire and good Baye."

But no one today knows where that "good baye" is.

Once ashore, the English explorer and his crew remained for 36 days. They built a fort, repaired their ship, explored the area, and visited with Indians who had never seen white men.

On the eve of their departure, Drake's crew erected a brass plate on a wooden post to claim for Queen Elizabeth "this kingdom . . . to be known unto all men as Nova Albion."

The approaching 400th anniversary of Drake's landing has rekindled an old debate over the site of that first visit to California by Englishmen.

It's known from available historical records that the crew of the *Golden Hind* came ashore somewhere near the present site of San Francisco.

Using that clue, scholars have matched three Marin County harbors to descriptions of Drake's port contained in records of the voyage.

The three sites are: Drakes Estero, within Drakes Bay on the Point Reyes peninsula; Bolinas Lagoon, just north of what is now Stinson Beach; and Point San Quentin, near the site of today's prison. Each site has its staunch advocates.

This mystery might be solved if Drake's log-book or journal could be found. Drake presented to Queen Elizabeth records of his voyage and piracy against Spanish ports in South America.

Some historians believe the queen destroyed the records to keep such inflammatory information from reaching Spain. (Drake's ship was laden with Spanish booty, and hostilities were growing between the two nations).

In the absence of conclusive evidence, details of Drake's three-year expedition and the month-long sojourn on the coast of California have been gleaned from two narratives of the voyage, written after Drake's return to England.

Both are vague in their descriptions of the bay where the *Golden Hind* was anchored and repaired.

The accounts agree that Drake "set up a monument of our being there . . . namely a plate of brasse fast nailed to a great and firm post . . . "

The discovery in 1936 of what seemed to be the plate of brass, the most important and dramatic evidence of Drake's presence, only produced additional controversy.

Though scientific analysis seemingly authenticated the plate as the original Drake monument, countering most accusations of fraud, some historians still question the plate's genuineness.

"The plate was originally examined in 1936," said Raymond Aker, director of the Drake Navigators Guild's research team.

"There are now new techniques of testing metals – radiation or spectrography," Aker said.

Another important document in the search for the landing site is a world map issued in London in 1589 by cartographer Jodocus Hondius.

The map shows Drake's route around the world.

In the upper left-hand corner of the map, an inset depicts the *Golden Hind* at its California anchorage. Considered primary evidence by some Drake scholars, this drawing has been compared with numerous bays, harbors, estuaries, lagoons and coves along the California coast.

The scholars who since 1954 have most successfully advocated the three major sites are: Aker and the members of the Drake Navigators Guild, who support the Drake's Estero site; V. Aubrey Neasham, director of an archaeological exploration in 1973 to Bolinas Lagoon in search of Drake's fort; and Robert H. Power, a wealthy restauranteur and Point San Quentin advocate.

For years, the Drake Navigators Guild, previously headed by Fleet Admiral Chester Nimitz and supported by various historians, has insisted the landing took place at a small creek-fed inlet on the south beaches of Point Reyes.

However, Power takes issue with the Guild. "Drake opened up America by sailing through the Golden Gate," he said.

Power has devoted recent years to proving Drake sailed the *Golden Hind* past Angel Island and under the lee of Point San Quentin.

Power has published aerial photographs which he claims prove that features of the point and surrounding area match the sketch on Hondius' map.

Aker is not impressed with Power's aerial photos.

"We see no possibility at all that Drake was in that area," he said.

"Take the main piece of evidence -- the Hondius map. There's no way an intelligent person such as Drake, who had mastered the art of navigation and cartography, could have gone back with (the Hondius sketch) to represent the North Bay," Aker said.

He said several geographic features of the area are not depicted in the sketch.

Continued on Page 4, Column 4



A burning historical question: Where did Drake land?

Women's Health Organization, Inc.
HELPING WOMEN
Pregnancy Test
Birth Control & Abortion
Gyn Clinics (Day & Night)
Medical Referals
24 hr. Health Info line
(415) 861-1302.
1334 Haight Street San Francisco CA 94117

There IS a difference!
Our 39th Year
PREPARE FOR:
new MCAT · LSAT · GRE · SAT
GMAT · OCAT · DAT · VAT
Our broad range of programs provides an umbrella of testing know-how that enables us to offer the best preparation available, no matter which course is taken. Over 38 years of experience and success. Small classes. Voluminous home study materials. Courses that are constantly updated. Permanent centers open days & weekends all year. Complete tape facilities for review of class lessons and for use of supplementary materials. Make-ups for missed lessons at our centers.
Stanley H. KAPLAN EDUCATIONAL CENTER
Test Preparation Specialists since 1938
San Francisco Center: (415) 433-1763
Palo Alto Center: (415) 327-0841
ECFMG · NMB · FLEX
Flexible Programs and Hours
Centers in Major U.S. Cities

Morrow Watkins
STONESTOWN
Next to Post Office
564-1221
"See me for all your family insurance needs."
Like a good neighbor, State Farm is there.
State Farm Insurance Companies • Home Offices Bloomington, Illinois
STATE FARM INSURANCE

KING KONG BUYS HIS FOOD STAMPS
AT O.M.I. FOOD STAMPS OUTLET
1944 OCEAN AVE.
(NEXT TO THE EL-REY THEATRE)
TAKE THE K STREETCAR TO OUR DOOR.

AUTO PARTS
MAY COST LESS 25%-40% in DOWNTOWN SAN FRANCISCO
PHONE AND SEE
KRAY'S 160 7th St.
621-3311

SECOND FRONT BOOKSTORE
We buy used books!
Monday—Thursday 9:30 AM—7:00 PM
Friday 9:30 AM—5:00 PM
Saturday 10:30 AM—4:00 PM
4079 19th Avenue
584-1692

TOGO'S EATERY
25 DIFFERENT SUBS
578-9334
1 COTTO BOLOGNA CHEESE 1.10 1.35 3.60
2 HAM & CHEESE 1.40 1.75 4.85
3 TURKEY & CHEESE 1.40 1.75 4.85
4 HAM BOLOGNA CHEESE 1.40 1.75 4.85
5 HAM COTTO CHEESE 1.40 1.75 4.85
6 HOT MEATBALL w/PARMESAN CHEESE 1.36 1.74 4.60
7 HOT OR COLD ROAST BEEF 1.36 1.74 4.60
8 HAM BOLOGNA COTTO CHEESE 1.45 1.85 4.90
9 HOT PASTRAMI 1.36 1.74 4.60
10 HOT ITALIAN SAUSAGE 1.36 1.74 4.60
11 COTTO MORTADELLA PROVOLONE CHEESE 1.50 1.85 4.60
12 GENOA MORTADELLA PROVOLONE CHEESE 1.35 1.65 4.85
13 GENOA COTTO MORTADELLA PROVOLONE CHEESE 1.40 1.75 4.65
14 COTTO CAPICOLLA MORTADELLA PROVOLONE CHEESE 1.40 1.75 4.65
15 GENOA CAPICOLLA MORTADELLA PROVOLONE 1.40 1.75 4.65
16 GENOA CAPICOLLA COTTO MORTADELLA PROVOLONE CHEESE 1.45 1.80 4.90
17 GENOA CAPICOLLA PROVOLONE CHEESE 1.40 1.75 4.65
18 COTTO BOLOGNA CAPICOLLA PROVOLONE CHEESE 1.40 1.75 4.65
19 EGG SALAD w/AMERICAN CHEESE 1.10 1.35 3.40
20 TUNA SALAD w/AMERICAN CHEESE 1.45 1.80 4.90
21 AVOCADO SALAD w/PROVOLONE CHEESE 1.45 1.85 4.90
22 CHEESE SANDWICH AMERICAN PROVOLONE 1.25 1.65 4.46
23 SALAMI & CHEESE 1.40 1.75 4.65
24 AVOCADO & TURKEY 1.45 1.85 4.90
25 HOT B-Q BEEF 10¢ FOR PRODUCE 1.45 1.85 4.90
Open Sun thru Thurs 10-10
Fri and Sat 10-12
BEER AND WINE NOW
Behind 7-Eleven and South of Serramonte

UNION DEPOT
Barry Melton
Former guitarist with Country Joe & the Fish
Tuesday, April 12
5-7pm
The Magin Jin Band
A Modern Jazz Trio
Wednesday, April 13
5-7pm
S.F.S.U. STUDENT UNION
basement level

Budget approved in marathon meeting

Continued from Page 1

At the core of last night's debate was AS funding of instructionally-related (IR) activities, including inter-collegiate athletics.

IR activities also include Ethnic Studies productions, model United Nations, *Transfer* magazine and some Creative Arts activities.

An AS executive committee chaired by AS President Thabiti Mtambuzi had recommended last week that all IR funding be cut off except $20,000 for athletic insurance.

The move angered athletes and others affected by the recommendation.

The university had asked the AS for $130,258 next year for IR activities, including $77,892 for athletics.

The legislature also voted to form a committee of legislators and IR funding recipients to find other ways to pay for IR activities.

The budget amendments which Sikia considered to be unfriendly were continually voted down by nine legislators who were elected in December on the Students for Change (SFC) slate. Eight non-SFC members voted repeatedly for the unfriendly amendments.

Legislator Christine Guzzo proposed several amendments which reduced the recommended funding for various student organizations by small amounts. The groups, she said, had given her the approval to do so. The total of these cuts was about $220.

Guzzo later added an amendment that $220 would go toward IR activities. These were accepted by Sikia and approved by the legislature.

However, all of Guzzo's proposals to increase the projected income figures for various AS programs and groups were defeated.

Guzzo said her reason for wanting to increase the projected income was "so IR activities will have some type of funding."

Lola Willoughby proposed an increase in IR funding from $20,000 to $93,350. Along with this, she asked that funding for these activities be cut by 20 per cent every school year beginning in the 1978-79 school year and continuing until the AS was no longer funding them.

"We (non-SFC legislators) feel IR activities have been treated unfairly," said Willoughby. I feel the proposal I made is fair."

The major changes made in the executive budget recommendations for programs and student groups were:

- Legal Referral's total funding went from $8,770 to $13,220 in an amendment offered by assistant Legislature Speaker Dialo Natambu. Sylvie Elbling said the first total was based on an "incorrect readout." The program also received funds for summer operation.
- EROS received an extra $204.
- The total for the Black Students Psychological Association was increased by $630 to $1,630.
- KSFS was given an extra $443. Station manager Ron Rodrigues and other station representatives asked for money for an outside phone line at the first budget hearing on March 23.
- The Alpine Club, not funded in the original budget, was given $475.

The AS budget now goes to the administration for review by Romberg's budget committee where it is expected to encounter major objections from the university. The committee will begin its review May 12.

Earlier this month, Associate Provost Richard Giardini told Phoenix that the university could place the AS in receivership if the AS and the university couldn't reach an agreement on IR funding.

However, the university cannot put the AS into a receivership, according to university and AS officials.

A receivership, which was imposed on the AS in February, 1969, during the student strike, meant that the AS's funds were placed under the control of a court trustee. The trustee was designated by the State Attorney General's office and approved by the court, until the court dissolved the receivership.

For receivership to be imposed, charges such as mismanagement of funds must be brought to the court by the state Attorney General's office. If the court feels the organization is operating outside its legal guidelines, the court decides what action, such as a receivership, is to be imposed while an investigation of the charges continues.

In 1969 the State Attorney General's office was investigating student complaints of mismanagement of AS funds. The court, not SF State, decided to impose a receivership. The administration declined the court's request that it serve as receiver, so Bank of America was named. By December, 1969, the court dissolved the receivership, said Orrin DeLand, SF State director of Administrative Services. The court took this action after the parties involved reached a settlement. Also, additions to the state educational code and amendments to Title 5 of the administrative code changed AS-administration relations.

FDA: 'No legal action'

Continued from Page 1

Daprisal is a "schedule two" drug on the DEA's grouping scale of one to five. This group has the highest potential for "misuse by anyone outside the medical treatment area. They act as 'uppers' and have the highest potential for illicit sales," Berta said.

Schedule one drugs, such as heroin and LSD, are always illegal. Schedule two through five drugs all have some medical purpose, he said.

The investigator will look through Health Center prescription files and advise doctors of the drugs that can no longer be dispensed.

Raymond Mlecko, the FDA's Compliance Branch director in Seattle, said Daprisal is subject to a 1970 *Federal Register* announcement.

The announcement said the FDA concluded that some combination drugs were ineffective for their labeled uses. Individual components of the drugs also lack effectiveness, it said.

"In the summer of 1972, FDA advised the manufacturers and distributors of drugs subject to the December 4, 1970, announcement that such articles in interstate commerce were in violation of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act; that such drugs could no longer be marketed; and that all outstanding stocks had to be recalled," Mlecko said. "Consequently, Daprisal is no longer available."

"Now Daprisal is off the market and illegal to dispense," Berta said. "But it (the recall notice) is something that could be easily misplaced in a large clinic and responsible persons may not have been aware of the recall.

"Therefore, no legal action will be taken against the pharmacy," he said.

"We sent letters to the registrants (those eligible to handle control substances) informing them of the change of status of combination drugs. This was to insure that the drugs were taken off the shelves," Berta said.

"We did a spot check of some places, and found most of the pharmacies had no problem in removing the drug from their stock," he said.

Phoenix made frequent attempts to contact Health Center officials this week but was unable to reach them.

Romberg undecided on review

Continued from Page 1

Romberg's 1975 letter said he would take into consideration the opinion of the faculty and senate, "and I will give serious consideration and thought to such counsel.

"But the ultimate responsibility to make decisions for this campus remains with me, and that responsibility I cannot delegate to a referendum," he said.

Hyde, who supported the policy, said the referendum served its purpose. "We found out what the faculty thinks," he said.

News that the faculty turned down the policy was well received in the opposition camp.

"I'm pleased the faculty has rejected the policy," said Robert Cherny, SF State chapter president of the United Professors of California (UPC).

UPC spent $47 in its efforts to defeat the policy. Broadsides and pamphlets were part of its campaign.

"I think the margin of the vote indicates how strong the faculty feels that the department chairman must be defined as first among equals, rather than as the first line of the administration," said Cherny.

Opponents of the policy wanted it stated in the policy that department chairpersons were members of the faculty, and that they should be elected by the faculty.

"It would be very unwise for Romberg to approve the policy now, given the outcome of the referendum," Cherny said. "I would consider it outrageous."

Robert Sweeney, SF State chapter president of the Congress of Faculty Associations (CFA), was also glad to hear the faculty's decision on the review policy.

"Now we can work on a policy that (allows) for the department chairperson's (inclusion) as a faculty position and provides for the election of chairpersons," said Sweeney.

As to whether Romberg will approve the policy, Sweeney said, "I don't understand how he can approve it. That's a rather peculiar way to run a railroad.

"I think Romberg is an intelligent man. He's probably just as concerned about the faculty base of the institution as we are," said Sweeney.

A beef bone and plate of brass

Continued from Page 3

The discovery of the brass plate has also been used to defend both the Drakes Estero and Point San Quentin sites.

The discovery of the plate near Point San Quentin in 1936 by Beryle Shinn focused attention on the area until 1937, when another man, William Caldeira, said he had found the plate near Drakes Estero in 1933. But Caldeira could not identify it as Drake's monument because of scum on the plate's surface.

Caldeira said he later threw the plate away near where Shinn discovered it.

Some proponents of the Point San Quentin site have questioned Caldeira's story, however.

Several years ago, a third landing site was proposed. However, Neasham, retired professor of environmental resources at Sacramento State, has recently altered his claim that he uncovered the remains of a fort in Bolinas Lagoon, a dozen miles southeast of Drakes Estero.

"We have decided the (fort) site at Bolinas is no longer valid because through further excavation, we found a beef bone underneath the lower walls of what we thought was the fort," Neasham said.

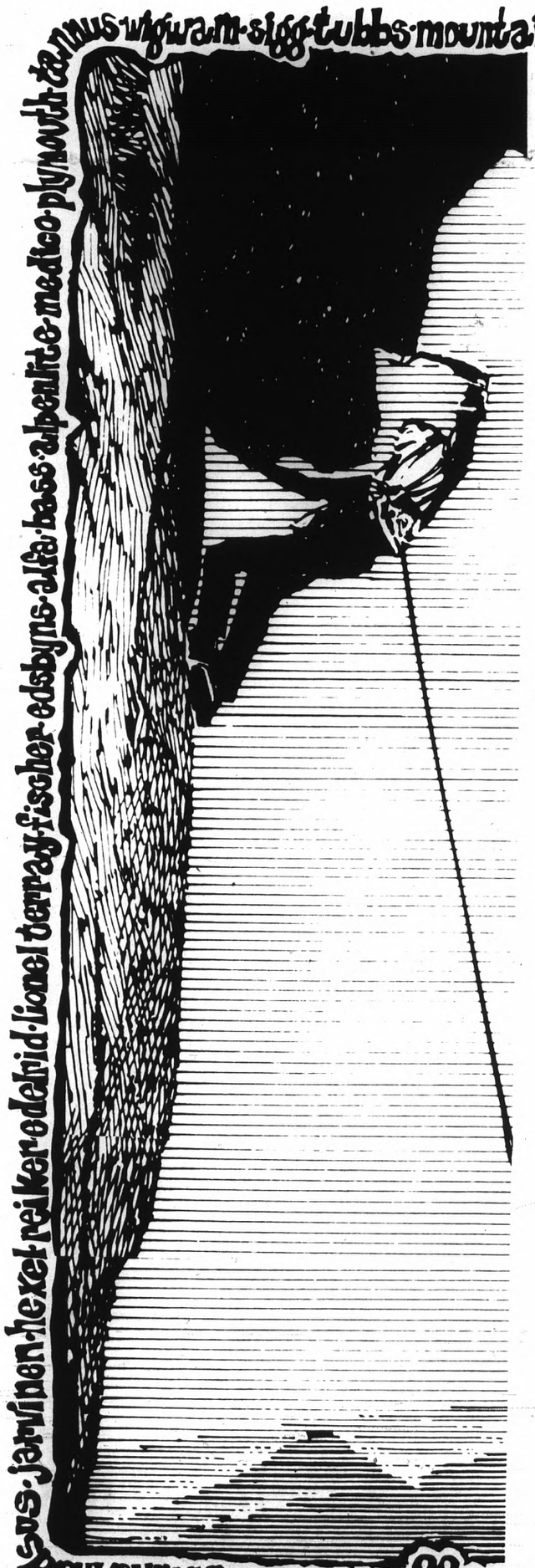
"Tests indicated the beef bone was less than 200 years old, so it couldn't have been Drake who left it there. The lower wall had to have been built later than that," he said.

"We're still investigating Bolinas Lagoon with the idea we can find the fort."

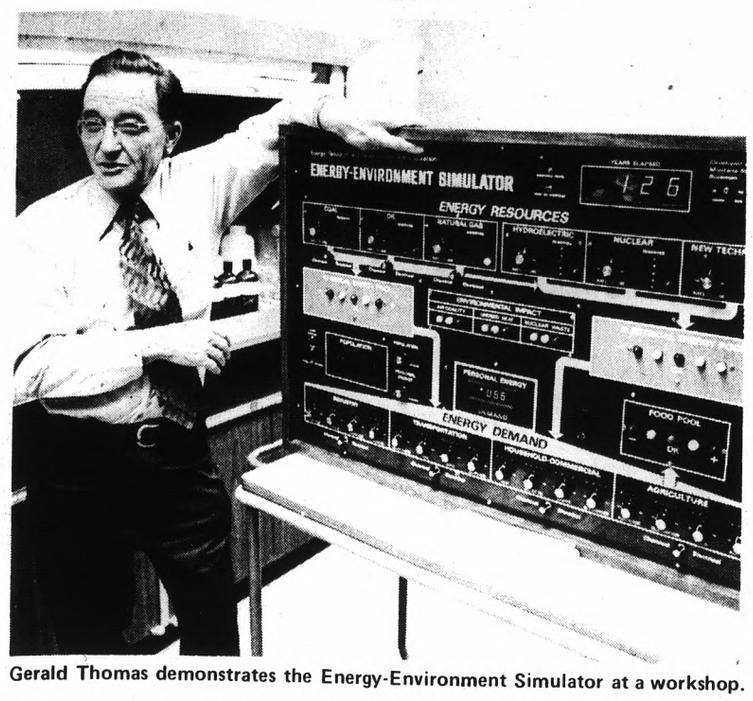
Botanical Zoo
"WE'RE OPEN FOR YOU"
★ FREE TRANSPLANTING
★ WATER CONSERVATION TIPS
★ FREE ADVICE
★ PLANT RENTAL SERVICE
★ FREE DELIVERY OF LARGE SPECIMENS
HYDROPONIC GARDENING KIT [USES 80% LESS WATER] $12.95
BOSTON FERN—$3.99
COLEUS—$2.99
25% off ALL PLANT STANDS
MON. - SAT. 10 - 6; SUN. 12 - 5
1720 OCEAN AVE. (at Faxon) 585-2230

EXCITING THINGS ARE HAPPENING AT THE ACADEMY OF ART COLLEGE.
ADVERTISING! Learn how to create concepts that sell and look like a million bucks. Let our professional instructors show you how...


To receive detailed information, fill out the blank spaces below, tear out the complete ad and mail to the office of the Registrar.
Name _____
Address _____
College attending _____
Number of semesters completed _____
ACADEMY OF ART COLLEGE
625 Sutter Street, San Francisco, CA 94102, 415/673-4200



Man's fate seen by a time machine



Gerald Thomas demonstrates the Energy-Environment Simulator at a workshop.

Damian Strahl

In a brightly lit room, 25 people sat facing a blue computer covered with flashing red, yellow and green lights.

A gentleman in a gray suit and wire-rimmed glasses walked up to the machine and turned it on. All lights went green, and time started ticking off at a rate of 100 years per minute.

At 40 years, the red light next to the natural gas reserves blinked on. There was no more natural gas left on earth. The group made compensations for the loss and continued.

Over the next 74 years, the group quietly watched the petroleum resources dwindle. At 120 years into the sequence 75 per cent of all energy fuels were gone, including all petroleum reserves.

Compensations were made again and civilization limped on for another handful of years, depending almost entirely on coal.

The green light that continuously monitored an acceptable air quality level turned yellow, then red. Burned coal produced radioactivity, and the heavy use of coal affected the nuclear wastes level monitor. It turned yellow, then red. The game was over. The humans lost.

The man in the gray suit, Gerald Thomas, is a SF State chemistry professor, and he had just conducted a Citizens' Workshop on Energy and the Environment using the energy-environment simulator.

The workshop is sponsored by the Energy Research and Development Agency (ERDA), and is designed to educate people throughout the country on the needs and problems of energy and the environment.

The computer simulator is programmed to illustrate coal, hydro-electricity, and nuclear power use in the future, and is capable of simulating real world conditions.

Population growth and household air conditioning are also taken into account when the simulator predicts energy consumption levels.

The workshop program began in 1973 when Dixie Lee Ray (now Governor of the State of Washington) was head of the Atomic Energy Commission. Ray wanted to develop a traveling energy education program for women.

The simulator originally designed for the project utilized buckets of water to represent various energy reserves. Water would drip from the buckets into energy pools, representing energy use in the United States.

The water simulator was messy and impractical, so a computer was designed to illustrate the same process. The idea was taken to Ray. She appropriated funds for construction, and the first energy simulator was built.

The program's popularity skyrocketed when concern for the energy crisis grew in late 1973. ERDA took over the workshops and the program, and it has been going strong ever since.

There are 80 of the $5,000 simulators in use around the country. In the west and mid-west, energy lectures are coordinated by Northwest College and the University Association for Science, centered in Richland, Washington.

Thomas has toured northern California with the energy-environment simulator conducting 1-3-hour sessions with community groups.

The workshops include an energy slide show, question sessions, and the simulator. Thomas has loaned the simulator to SF State's Engineering Department for class use.

The simulator is controlled by five remote panels distributed to the audience. As the years click off, the groups try to balance energy usage with remaining resources. Energy levels in the new technology category (geothermal, solar, tidal) are the only ones that can be increased.

With a maximum research and development flow to new technology, Thomas once took the simulator 1,028 years into the future without having any red lights go on.

Thomas said that all new energy sources should be investigated and that ERDA's Citizens' Workshops were not designed to "push" nuclear power.

Tragedy in the wilds



JoAnn Sanner

A bullet from the rifle of an irresponsible Alaskan hunter brought Silver to the ground in 1970.

The wounded eagle was found by another hunter who notified the Department of Fish and Game.

After hearing about the accident, Senator Alan Cranston had Silver brought to the San Francisco zoo for exhibit. There he was nursed back to health.

This began the saga of the celebrated bald eagle and the SF State instructor who trained him to live in the wilds again.

Silver remained at the zoo for three years, unable to fly, while Larry part-time P.E. instructor, taught him how to survive again outside of captivity.

Caughlan taught Silver to hunt by tying a piece of meat to a toy rabbit and running across a field. In teaching Silver to fly, Caughlan strapped a 250 foot rope to the bird's leg. Silver practiced circling and landing from the rope.

Caughlan, called "Hawkeye" by his friends, has been an avid bird watcher since childhood.

"My interest in birds matured as I did," said Caughlan. He became involved in bird rehabilition in 1966.

During the next five years, he did research in libraries and in the field, but never actually captured birds of prey to study because he believed they should be free.

In 1971, Caughlan had his first experience handling birds. He became a volunteer at the San Francisco zoo, where he helped found the now defunct Raptor (birds of prey) Rehabilition Center.

The center, which included an exercise yard, housed 73 birds in shelters donated by the Missouri Safari Club.

"I never liked zoos," said Caughlan. "I went to the zoo with the dream of setting eagles free."

In 1974, his dream came true. The center was so successful it had outgrown its facilities, and, Silver was moved to the Peninsula Humane Society, along with the other birds.

Caughlan was then able to take Silver back to the wilderness to prepare him for freedom.

Silver was set free at Ruby Lake, Nevada, in 1975, after Caughlan had spent five years rehabilitating him.

During the next several months, Caughlan continued his work on a documentary film about Silver. One day, while working on the film, he received word that Silver had been shot and killed by a retired policeman. As he put down the phone, Caughlan wept.

The hunter was arrested at a taxidermist's while trying to have Silver stuffed. He was fined $550.

Silver's stuffed body is now on display in the Northeastern Nevada Museum in Elko, Nevada.

* * *

Caughlan still does volunteer work at the facility that houses birds like Silver that have been injured, abandoned or confiscated by humane societies.

The birds are from all over the country because it is the only facility of its kind in the U.S., according to Caughlan. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and the Department of Fish and Game send animals to the center.

"The government keeps sending us birds, knowing we'll take care of them without being paid," said Caughlan.

Caughlan believes the government should finance rehabilition centers throughout the country. With more centers available, the birds would not have to be transported as far and could receive fast treatment.

Bald eagles, an endangered species, are found in the northern region: Alaska and Canada; and in the southern region: the U.S., mainly Montana.

Caughlan said he is "bitter" because he is a "professional without pay." But, he admits he is unable to resist the animals.

By teaching yoga at SF State, Caughlan is able to support his avocation. Food for the animals is donated from universities in the area.

Caughlan has also made more than 12 films. The subjects include wildlife, yoga, rock climbing and forest fires.

Caughlan recently finished writing the script to a slide presentation entitled "Saga of the the Eagle Silver."

The slides are being shown at the museum where Silver is on display. Caughlan would like to see the presentation distributed to museums and schools throughout the country.

As Caughlan reflected on his friendship with Silver, he said, "Better ten months of freedom than ten years in captivity."

Campus cops will tow bikes

The campus police will begin "towing away" improperly parked bicycles beginning April 11. Deputy Chief Don Stewart said any bicycle that obstructs a pedestrian walkway, building entrance, or hallway will be cut loose and taken to the campus police station in the Corporation Yard until it is recovered by the owner.

"People will have to follow regulations," said Stewart. "We have not been very strict, but we will now take bikes when it appears necessary."

The names of violators will be turned over to Larry Kroeker, dean of Student Affairs for disciplinary action, according to Orrin DeLand, Administrative Services director. DeLand said if a violation is repeated within six months, a citation will be issued.

Game crowd estimates questionable

Continued from Page 1

season's homecoming game reveal less than a thousand people attended.

KGO-TV sports reporter Don Sanchez, who covered two SF State home football games for the station's evening "News Scene" broadcast, said a "300 to 500" attendance "was just about average" for the two games.

According to Athletic Department figures for this season, the average attendance at track meets has been 200, *Phoenix* estimates are between 70 and 80 per meet.

The Sports Information Office, which handles press relations for SF State intercollegiate athletics, had estimated the attendance for two men's varsity basketball games this season at 300 each.

However, when Sports Information Director Jennie Rolen was asked for estimates this week, she first referred *Phoenix* to the Athletic Department figures and then declined comment on her office's previous estimates.

The Athletic Department estimated that 800 spectators attended each of the men's varsity basketball games, while reporters estimated the attendance at between 200 and 500.

Glenn Schwarz, assistant sports editor for the *San Francisco Examiner*, said that sports writer Jim Bainbridge, who covered SF State, set attendance at 400 to 500. Bainbridge was on vacation and could not be reached for comment.

"The attendance varies considerably. There's no question about it," said Rundell. "But *Phoenix* reporters are completely erroneous. I think that my figures overall are very realistic."

Rundell said his estimates were based on head count figures kept by himself or his coaches.

"I'm talking about people who come and go. I call a person who comes down and watches an inning a spectator," he said.

Rundell said his estimate of 125 spectators at a recent women's softball game was "based on the first game held last Sunday." According to the date of his memorandum, the game hadn't been played when his estimate was made.



The November 13, 1976 Gators homecoming football game: Phoenix counted less than 200 persons in the homeside grandstand after examining photos showing almost all sections. Athletic Director Paul Rundell estimated the crowd at "about 3,000."

INDONESIA
AT A PRICE YOU CAN NOW AFFORD
With the convenient Saturday Departures and Saturday Arrivals . . . 2 and 4 weeks from Los Angeles
THE BALI CONNECTION
$769.50
AIR FARE ONLY
ADVANCE BOOKING
CHARTER FLIGHT
THE BALI ARRANGEMENT
$977.00
A ONE STOP INCLUSIVE TOUR
RATES ARE BASED ON
DOUBLE OCCUPANCY
Other Optional Tours Available Upon Request
Fully Bonded & Funds Protected by Escrow Account.
For Information and Reservations Call (213) 645-3232 or Your Travel Agent.
For your copies of descriptive brochures please complete the attached coupon and mail.
MAIL TO: ALLIED TOURS WEST
9920 So. La Cienega Blvd., Inglewood, CA 90301
NAME PHONE
TRAVEL AGENCY
ADDRESS
CITY/STATE/ZIP

STOP TALKING ABOUT IT
AND DO IT!
How many times have you promised yourself a trip to Europe (or wherever) but then let a lot of excuses get in the way? ASK ANY ONE WHO'S DONE IT: traveling is the best investment you will ever make, and it can be done a lot cheaper than you probably realize.
Another important point: YOU DON'T HAVE TO BE A STUDENT ANYMORE to be eligible for charter flights to Europe Anyone can take them. The AS Travel Service adviser specializes in inexpensive chater flights from northern and southern California. He also has information on Icelandic flights, regular, foreign and domestic flights, your fares, intra- European flights, Eurail and Studentrail passes, Youth Hostel cards, International Student I.D. cards, travel books(you name it).
DON'T PUT IT OFF ANY LONGER. Most charter flights now require 65 days advance booking, so plan ahead.
CIEE Student Travel Services
sponsored by CIEE
A.S. Travel Service
1650 Holloway Ave.
S.F. CA 94132
(415) 469-2497

Get a run for your money.
The exciting sport of thoroughbred racing attracts 80 million fans annually. Come out to beautiful Golden Gate Fields in nearby Albany and get involved with the Sport of Kings. With your student discount you're already a winner.
Golden Gate Fields
ALBANY-BY-THE-BAY (415) 526-3020
Gates open 11:00 A.M. Fri. & 10:30 A.M. Sat. Post time is 12:30 P.M.
STUDENTS
TAKE A BREAK AND WE'LL GIVE YOU A BREAK:
GRANDSTAND ADMISSION FOR $1.25 AND THIS COUPON.
It's the best sports buy in the Bay Area!
*Good for one day only
*Not valid for parking
*Current Student ID Required
SFSPX

Collective bargaining: this is

Continued from Page 1

tion . . . because there are differences in their internal governance which I did not fully understand."

Rodda was once president of the Sacramento chapter of the California Federation of Teachers and is now chairman of the Senate Finance Committee.

AB 1091, first drafted informally by CFA in November, 1976, would extend the Rodda Act to the CSUC and UC systems.

Image of unity

CFA and UPC have short-lived, common goals: to secure collective bargaining for faculty. Once that is achieved, they will compete to become the faculty's sole bargaining agent.

"Employe groups are not infighting," said Barbara Moore, aide to Berman. "They are agreed on the (collective bargaining) language. Whenever you have a united group, it's easier to get legislation through than when you have factions."

George E. Clark, CFA assistant executive director, agreed. "If we start fighting each other too soon, we won't get the bill through," he said.

UPC has favored collective bargaining for state faculty for years. UPC's statewide President Arthur Bierman approached Berman early this year in the hope he would introduce such a bill. Berman, once a UPC lawyer, is now Assembly majority leader. Berman went to CFA to solidify support.

CFA is traditionally a conservative organization. During the last decade, it had been opposed to collective bargaining.

Clark claimed, "We turned the initiative away from UPC. They haven't had it for years."

Once the battle for a bargaining agent begins, the image of unity is certain to dissolve. Both Bierman and Robert W. Cherny, UPC president at SF State, said a merger between the two unions is unlikely.

A union can enter an election for bargaining agent by submitting a petition to the Chancellor's office with a majority of faculty statewide endorsing the organization. A second union qualifies with a 30 per cent endorsement.

Through the Rodda Act, the Educational Employment Relations Board (EERB) was created to administer elections and resolve conflicts in the selection of the bargaining agent. The EERB, which also oversees disputes in bargaining agreements on all grade levels, has a 1977-1978 budget of $3.1 million.

The outcome of an election will depend on the sheer numbers of members in each union and the amount of support each can get from their nationwide labor affiliates.

CFA is composed of three unions with faculty membership:

- American Association of University Professors (AAUP),
- California College and University Faculty Association (CCUFA) and
- California State Employes' Association (CSEA).

Through CCUFA, CFA enjoys nationwide support from California Teachers Association and National Education Association.

UPC is linked with American Federation of Teachers and AFL-CIO. UPC has 3,800 members statewide, while CFA claims 7,500 faculty statewide.

The 5% solution

One of the major issues that sparked the faculty unions' interest in collective bargaining was Governor Brown's proposed 2.2 per cent wage increase for CSUC faculty earlier this year. After much dissension from Trustees, unions and the statewide Academic Senate, Brown revised his proposal to five per cent on March 16.

Prior to the increase, Brown went before the Trustees, who recommended an 8.5 per cent increase, to inform them of his "psychic income" theory. Money isn't the only reward for the teaching, he said.

Bob Moore, aide to Governor Brown, said those people "who only measure their success in dollars ought not to be in positions where they deal with major issues.

"The Governor figures salaries based on total income," he said. "A full professor may actually be making much more than the dollar figure indicates if you include fringe benefits such as pensions and medical plans."

Marty Morganstern, also an aide to the governor, said there were other priorities ahead of the proposed wage increase. He cited the drought and property tax reform.

"People enter academia because they like the way of life," said James Orenberg, chairman of the SF State Academic Senate's Faculty Affairs Committee. "But there comes a point of titration where you have to balance 'psychic dollars' against the real-life cost of living.

"I think if the trend continues, there is going to be a bit of a problem in getting the best people for the job," said Orenberg.

SF State's Cherny said before Brown's increase to five per cent, "The quality of education can't help but suffer as a result of the Brown budget. Brown seems to have singled out CSUC as a threat. Why is anyone's guess."

Brown took the 2.2 figure from a report published by the California Post-Secondary Education Commission (CPEC), which compared faculty wages across the nation.

Faculty and the Trustees blasted the report on the grounds that the methodology was outdated.

John Vasconcellos (D-San Jose), chairman of the Assembly's subcommittee on post-secondary education, said, "That methodology has been used for five years. I don't understand why it is suddenly being criticized.

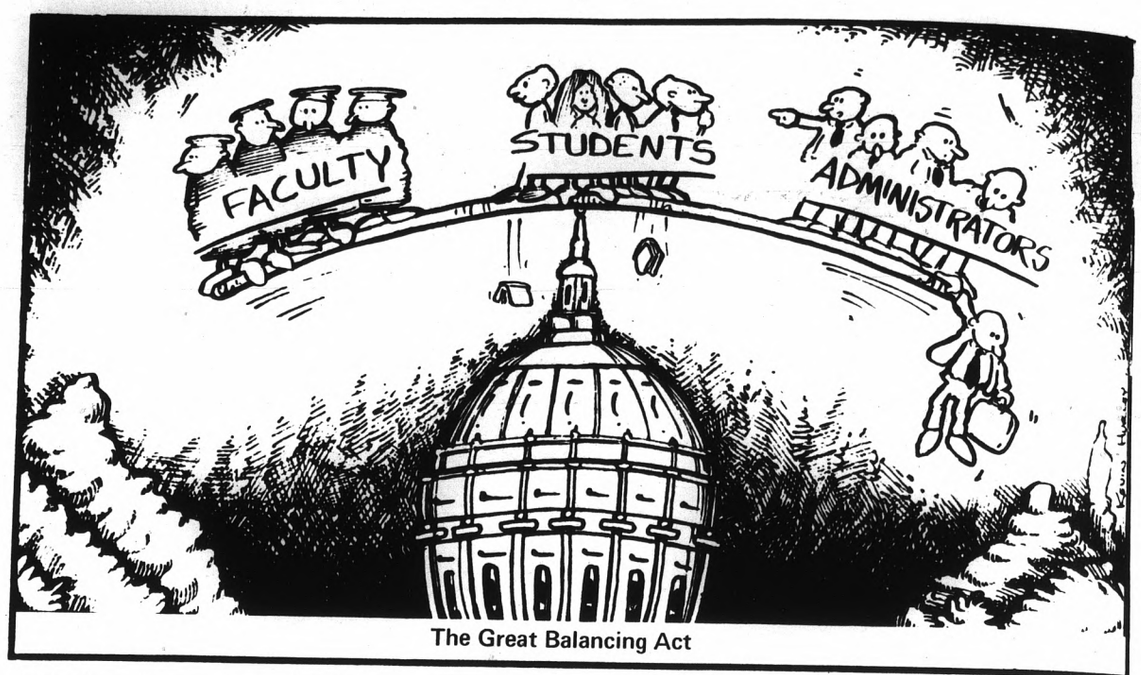
Legislative analyst Alan Post said the 2.2 proposal was misleading. The amount reflected both wages and benefits for faculty, he said.

"This is unprecedented. There does not appear to be a rational explanation for such an action," said a report by Post. "It has always been the state's policy to separately budget salary and fringe benefits," not to combine them into one figure.

But Post also noted, " . . . the average salary levels paid to professors in California . . . compares favorably with average public institution salaries nationally in 1976-77 . . . "

Donald McNeil, CPEC's director, said at a Jan. 17 meeting in Long Beach: "When I first arrived at the commission (in 1975), I was convinced the salary study was useless. We had no idea any responsible agency would take that 2.2 per cent and put it into any budget."

Clark said of the Brown proposal: "Brown was engaging in mental gymnastics. Taken in the right context of any discussion of any job there's some truth to it (the salary study). But taken in the context of the beef we had, it (the proposal) was almost an insult."



The Great Balancing Act

Increase in fees?

With collective bargaining for CSUC faculty, a new fear arises – the possibility of a student fee increase to offset wage demands.

Clark pointed out that there is currently a $1 billion surplus in the state's budget. "I don't think the students could swallow a fee increase any more than the faculty could swallow a 2.2 per cent increase with that surplus," he said.

Vasconcellos said, "There's enough money in the state's surplus so there wouldn't need to be an increase in fees or taxes."

Scott Plotkin is the student's voice in Sacramento. He's the legislative advocate for CSUCSPA, which is opposed to any increases in fees.

"This is one of the things people fear – that things agreed to in collective bargaining legislation lead ultimately to tuition," said Plotkin.

"Tuition is something that has to be established by the Legislature. Since 1960, the Legislature has repeatedly said there would be no tuition increase. It would be a great philosophic debate," he said.

Opinions on legislation from the Trustees, the Chancellor's office and the presidents' organization (CCP) go to James E. Jensen, director of Governmental Affairs for CSUC. His office claims to represent all elements of the state college system including students, faculty, staff and administrators. Jensen was asked if there was a conflict-of-interest problem.

"At times our constituency groups are in conflict," he said. "In that case my orders come from the Trustees."

Jensen's office has made no formal recommendation as yet on the collective bargaining proposal. But, according to Rodda, the Trustees have always opposed the idea.

"Our board has consistently taken a position against collective bargaining," said CSUC Trustee William Weissich. "Speaking only for myself, it would destroy the professional status of the faculty and destroy the collegial academic government."

Jensen said a tax increase to pay for faculty wage hikes would be possible and could cost Californians as much as $30 million. "In terms of the entire state budget, it's a very, very small percentage," he said.

But Jensen commented that a tax increase would have positive results. "If you can keep faculty happy, not unhappy, then you're going to get better instruction. It will be better for students."

The student role

CSUCSPA, through Plotkin, has developed an amendment to the Berman bill that would give students more of a say in the collective bargaining process.

"We raised so much hell with this in 1975, we gave legislators an excuse to vote against that bill," said Plotkin. "A lot of people said they voted against it because it had no student language. The bill was defeated, and everybody thought it was the fault of the students. At least, that was what the unions felt.

"We thought people were using students as the scapegoat," he continued. "So this year we told them, 'Look, we know you're going to be making a big push for collective bargaining, and you know we're going to be making a big push for student involvement. Why don't you just put it in the bill to start with, and we won't cause any trouble? Then you can do your lobbying in a virgin atmosphere without clouding the issue about students." The unions agreed, he said.

Although students will be present at collective bargaining negotiations, they will not vote. The amendment states, "A student representative shall have the right to be present, and comment at reasonable times during collective bargaining negotiations . . . "

Some legislators, notably Vasconcellos, have said they won't vote for the bill unless there is direct student involvement.

"We think having students and management in collective bargaining (negotiations) stacks the deck against the faculty," said CFA's Clark. "The bill is not to solve the students' problems but to solve the faculty/management problems."

He added: "I think the faculty is the students' best friend – if they have any."

UPC's Cherny said, "Putting the student on one side or the other would virtually eliminate the student's role, except in a symbolic sense.

"One reason I think many faculty members find the possibility (of a student at the bargaining table) distressing stems from their own contact with student politicians in student government," he said. "When student elections have a turnout of 10 per cent, some faculty members doubt whether student representatives do, in fact, represent the students."

"Students are by nature transitory," added Morganstern, who was once CSEA's manager of operations.

Clark also added that students, under AB 1091, would enjoy more rights than they could hope to have without it. "I don't think it's in the students' interest to be fixed by law," he said.

AB 1091 "provides for student involvement at the most in-depth level you'll find anywhere in the country," said Plotkin, although he emphasized that CSUCSPA really has no position on collective bargaining. "Our view is that it's going to happen. So, as long as it's going to happen, we don't want to be left behind.

"They're talking about higher education, not an automobile plant," he said. "Students are not completed products going out on an assembly line. We don't want to be an adversary. But, at the same time, we don't want to be silent products going by on the line."

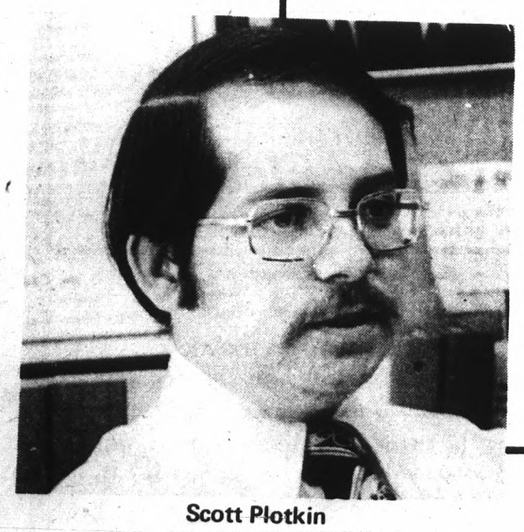
Clark realizes the power behind student lobbying in the collective bargaining issue. "If the students want to get on their high horse – and if Vasconcellos champions them – they could keep the legislation from passing," he said.

"I don't think having a vote would be particularly useful to students," said Anita Silvers, SF State philosophy professor and director of the statewide Academic Senate's Faculty Affairs Division. She said collective bargaining with three parties is opposed by organized labor. Silvers said students would more aptly be referred to as "consumers of education."

"The bargaining process has always been a bilateral process until now," said Cherny. "To introduce a third party is to introduce something unprecedented. I would argue the thing for the students to do is to organize and secure collective bargaining for themselves."

Bierman said students don't pay the salaries of faculty, so they can't be classified as the employer. The employer would be the Trustees in a collective bar-

Don't call him a 'lobbyist'


Scott Plotkin

Students paid $37,726 to keep and support a state university lobbyist this year. Task Force wanted to know if they are getting their money's worth.

Student legislative advocate Scott Plotkin likes his job but winces when called a lobbyist.

"The word has such negative connotations," he said. "Basically there are four kinds of lobbyists.

"First, there are the kind who represent a lot of money but no people. Then there are the kind who represent a lot of people and a lot of money," he said.

"There are also state agency lobbyists, the people from the Board of Trustees for example. Finally, there are public interest lobbyists – like me."

Public interest lobbyist Plotkin draws $750 a month to represent 315,000 students. The rest of his budget pays for a secretary, a part-time assistant and a modest office a stone's throw from the capitol.

The office is governed by the California State University and Colleges Student Presidents Association (CSUCSPA) for whom he watches, analyzes and develops legislation.

He recommends either support, opposition, no position or observation of bills.

Established in 1970, the office handled more than 150 pieces of legislation during the last session.

The former San Luis Obispo student president testifies before government committees and keeps in daily contact with the governor's office, the Departments of Finance, Education and other agencies.

The Senate Education Commitee has been a major obstacle to Plotkin.

"There are some committee members who we could never expect to vote for us," he said. "People like Senator Ralph C. Dills (D-Gardena), Senator John Stull (R-Escondido) and Senator H.L. "Bill" Richardson (D-Arcadia) – all very conservative.

"Those are the people we have written off."

Yet, even student allies on the committee can cause problems. Senator Walter Stiern (D-Beverly Hills), an early supporter of student legislation, killed a bill (AB 3039) that would have increased student government budget powers. The bill would have prohibited state university presidents from freezing parts of student government budgets. The president would have to freeze or pass the entire budget.

"Senator Stiern was one of our co-authors. When the bill came to committee, he voted against it without giving us any warning. That is not usually done," Plotkin said.

"He was our sixth vote. It takes six to get it out of committee. They were going down the roll, and his was the last name called. We were caught by surprise," he said.

Stiern later told Task Force, "I'm sorry I helped write the bill. It was amended so many times, it didn't say the same thing. You can't tell in July what a bill may say six months later. Sometimes you have to reverse yourself."

And he added, "You can't take away the man's (university president's) ability to administer the university."

Plotkin said he hopes to re-introduce the bill in modified form. But the original author, Assemblyman Bruce Nestande (R-Orange), appeared disillusioned.

"It's dead," he said. "I really don't feel strongly about it any more. I don't want to go through the hassle again."

To that, Plotkin said, "I'll talk to Nestande."

Plotkin has dealt with four SF State student presidents during his term. He gives them mixed reviews.

Stephanie Harriman, student president during spring, 1975, he called "bright, eager to participate, a good worker."

A frown crossed his face when he talked of Harriman's successor, LeMond Goodloe.

Goodloe pleaded not guilty on March 10 to charges of grand theft embezzlement of student funds.

"When LeMond was elected, I thought 'Gee, what a nice guy,' " he said. "I thought LeMond and I were friends. Christ, we even shared hotel rooms."

Unaware of the plea, Plotkin said, "I hope he pleads guilty. I don't want to have to testify against him. But I will if I have to."

Goodloe resigned in summer, 1976, and vice president Mark Kerber replaced him.

"Kerber? Well, he wasn't here very long. As I understand, he applied for my job," Plotkin said, rolling his eyes and smiling.

The subject turned to current AS President Thabiti Mtambuzi.

"He looks interested. He's watching the group (CSUCSPA) closely. He has some catching up to do, so he hasn't had much to say yet."

Plotkin assumed the post in August, 1975, after transferring to Sacramento State. He is currently a senior majoring in public administration.

But no law requires the legislative advocate to be a student, and Plotkin says he hopes to keep the job after he graduates.

The term expires after two years, he said, but CSUCSPA can extend his contract. "My term expires in the middle of the next legislative session; that will make it difficult for someone new to take over."

--MH

SF State, not an auto plant

task force

Some stories are so immense, so broad in their scope that one or two reporters alone can't examine all angles with thoughtful precision.

To remedy this journalistic problem, Phoenix again presents Task Force, our team reporting effort.

This story was researched and written by Mike Hutcheson, George Keneborus, Marysue Smith and Task Force director Lane Fabian.

Research funds were provided by the Reader's Digest Foundation.

gaining situation, according to AB 1091, but there is some debate on the subject.

Lawrence Ianni is SF State's administrative expert on collective bargaining and dean of Faculty Affairs. "I don't think the 16,000-plus CSUC faculty had time to think about who they would prefer as employer – the groups who worked on the bill know who they want," he said.

"There is a substantial difference (among the faculty) as to who is the best party to have as employer," said Ianni. "Some people want the governor to be designated as employer. He would propose the funding for the contract he negotiated.

"Others don't want to deal with a political person," he said.

Ianni said because of the traditional labor union influence, neither CFA nor UPC want three-party negotiations.

"If I may speculate, neither party wants tripartite negotiations," said Ianni. "If there were three coequal parties, things could get tough.

"The unions are very clear. They don't want students on their side of the bargaining table. Apparently, management doesn't want students as full-fledged partners either," he said.

John Henning is executive secretary and treasurer of the California Labor Federation, a statewide affiliate of AFL-CIO, and a link to UPC.

"When you're a scab, you don't sit at the non-scab side of the table," he said. "If they (students) want to play at being employers, they've got to sit at the employers' side of the table."

Fear of strikes

With collective bargaining legislation, another possibility is a statewide faculty strike.

"That's one of the reasons we've been able to get student involvement," said Plotkin. "It puts the faculty in a position of putting their money where their mouths are.

"Legislation provides more than adequate safeguards against a strike ever having to be called . . . If a strike takes place, it's going to be as a result of some remarkable public display of bad faith. If they ever want to lose it (collective bargaining), that's what they'd have to do," he said.

According to Orenberg, who is also an assistant chemistry professor at SF State, there is a "great distaste" on the part of the faculty concerning unions and the idea of a strike. The 1968 strike has not been forgotten.

"Nine years after the strike," said Orenberg, "the word 'strike' brings the word 'union' to the minds of many faculty. The word 'strike' is what puts the fear of unions in many faculty members."

CCP's Jensen said a strike would be unlikely because CSUC professors would not be familiar enough with the mechanisms to do such a thing.

"I think that in today's climate, it would be counterproductive for the faculty to go on strike," he said. "I don't know how many faculty would go on strike. There isn't a mechanism for faculty to go on strike."

Ianni cited the possibility the bargaining agent might negotiate for a contract that expires in the middle of the semester. That would give the faculty union more leverage with the employer – apparently the Trustees – to push a collective bargaining agreement through.

"There's a lot more motivation to the timely settlement of a contract when the old one expires in mid-semester," he said.

Ianni foresees additional problems with the passage of the bill. "There are power shifts that will take place. The effect of collective bargaining, if you have a multi-campus agreement, is that the central administration (the Chancellor's office) becomes more powerful," he said. "The local campus administration won't make the final decision. (Some decision-making power) will unquestionably move to Los Angeles."

Money and power

Gerald C. Marley, chairman of the statewide Academic Senate, emphasized the strength of collective bargaining when issues endorsed by the faculty are vetoed by the university president.

The president's powers are "at the present time arbitrary and unilateral," said Marley. "There is no legitimate balance of power between the president and the faculty. The Trustees can act capriciously and arbitrarily (as well)."

SF State's Silvers said: "The Chancellor and some members of the Board of Trustees, at this late date, have appeared before the statewide Academic Senate to warn us against the dangers of legislative intervention in collective bargaining."

Silvers cautioned that very little is known about collective bargaining for state employes in California. It's a new concept, especially in this state, she said.

"Although we can see what is happening in other states, collective bargaining doesn't have a long enough history (to permit predictions)," she said.

There are currently 21 states that have four-year public college systems engaging in collective bargaining.

From the state governments' point of view, Morganstern said, "Unions play the role of government training ground. The government is new at bargaining; it's had no time to develop the skills."

"Any representative body has the potential to become unrepresentative," said Marley. "There's a real possibility the union, once selected, would take on a life of its own. There's a lot of money involved in collective bargaining, and money equals power."

Clark said the collective bargaining agent will have to absorb the cost of informing the faculty statewide of the proposed bargaining agreements.

"Collective bargaining is expensive," he said. "It has quite a price tag attached."

The bargaining agent will have to send representatives to each campus in the system to keep the local union constituents informed on negotiating agreements, he said.

Clarence Rainwater, chairman of the Department of Physics and Astronomy at SF State, was inclined to agree.

"I'm not particularly in favor of collective bargaining," he said. "I feel setting up another power bloc could lead to a power struggle between the administration and the union, with the faculty caught in the middle."

Rainwater said teaching isn't the kind of profession to be unionized. He said he could see "the bureaucracy of the university taking more and more money."

Collective bargaining is a myriad of unknowns, all sides agree. Many are concerned the bargaining agent might trade tenure for higher wages in negotiations with the administration.

"The draft bill as introduced has gone for wide scope," said Clark. "We don't like to advertise that we're willing to compromise."

Cherny added: "We're in favor of a broad scope. It's too early to speculate whether the Governor and the Legislature will accept it. It will be the subject of some controversy."

AB 1091 states, " 'Scope of bargaining' includes, but is not limited to, wages, hours, and other terms and conditions of employment."

Marley wondered how much CSUC faculty would be willing to give up in a collective bargaining situation.

"Another concern is whether the union will continue to have the same kind of regard that faculty historically have had for academic freedom and tenure," he said.

Marley pointed out faculty bargained away tenure rights in a contract negotiated in Alaska. Another such provision was proposed at the University of Hawaii. Faculty refused to ratify the agreement, abandoned the bargaining agent and selected a new one.

Under AB 1091, faculty unhappy with the selected bargaining agent can vote in another union by a "decertification" process. Faculty can submit a petition to the Educational Employment Relations Board (EERB) "requesting it investigate and decide the question of whether the employes wish to decertify an exclusive representative or to reconsider the appropriateness of a unit (bargaining agent)." The petition must be supported by 30 per cent of faculty belonging to the opposing union.

The EERB, in charge of overseeing all such disputes, is composed of three members appointed by the Governor. Each person on the board earns $36,360 annually.

Reginald Alleyne, Jr., chairman of EERB, has served as a labor arbitrator, was a mediator for the New York Public Employes Relations Board and was an attorney for the National Labor Relations Board (NLRB).

Jerilou H. Cossack also belonged to the NLRB, acting as an investigator of unfair labor practices.

Raymond Gonzales was once an assemblyman from Bakersfield and acted as chairman of an education committee. He is a graduate of SF State.

EERB has a total 1977-1978 budget of $3.1 million.

Seventy-five thousand dollars is earmarked for use in impasse negotiations. An impasse occurs when parties fail to agree in contract negotiations. The parties may then go to mediation and then to fact finders, who are assigned by EERB, according to Larry McCabe, the board's staff services analyst. Hearing officers make the final decision.

'A tough sell'

An issue likely to stir opposition to AB 1091 is a section allowing faculty to set up an "agency shop."

If the agency shop clause is negotiated into the contract, non-union faculty members would be forced to pay union dues under threat of unemployment. Furthermore, faculty members not belonging to the bargaining union could not vote on negotiating agreements.

Ianni said an agency shop clause "would be a tough sell with the professorate. They don't cotton too much to things they might regard as coercion."

Ianni also said he doubts such a clause would be a negotiating item in CSUC for eight to 10 years. The union would need widespread support from faculty, he said.

"We want to get all the freeloaders to pay their share," said Clark, referring to the fact that the bargaining agent must absorb negotiating costs.

"By and large, we have not requested (agency shops), and we have opposed it," said Cherny. "When I say 'we' I mean we of AFT (American Federation of Teachers), not we of UPC."

Cherny emphasized that "voluntarism" is more democratic, and that AFT is afraid of having to bargain away something in return – tenure, for example.

SF State's Rainwater said he would oppose an agency shop clause. He said a union should not require "forced dues.

"That would be an abridgement of tenure," he said. "It's certainly grounds for a lawsuit." Rainwater added collective bargaining "may shift the injustices and may lead, in the long run, to more injustices."

They like to call it 'climate control'

Many special interests have gone beyond direct lobbying in promoting legislation in Sacramento.

For example, two union organizations work to alter the political makeup of the Legislature.

The Legislative Committee and the Employes' Political Information Committee (EPIC) of the California State Employes' Association (CSEA) endorse candidates sympathetic to public employes. They make campaign contributions and recruit union members to staff campaigns.

"My favorite term is climate control," said EPIC training director E.W. Robeson. "We try to establish the best climate control in the Legislature for public employes."

The Legislative Committee endorses candidates and determines the amount of money each receives, taking into consideration voting records and the recommendations of CSEA lobbyists.

"Voting records can be terribly misleading," said Robeson, noting "there may be some horsetrading."

According to William L. Tidwell, Legislative Committee chairman, some legislators have agreements with CSEA allowing them to vote against CSEA-sponsored legislation, unless "they are the swing vote."

"In the last general election there were 100 races," said Robeson. "CSEA made endorsements in 93."

"CSEA has maintained an excellent win rate," he said, estimating it at 90 per cent.

"While CSEA provides the funds, EPIC provides the bodies," said Robeson. "At the request of (CSEA-) endorsed candidates, EPIC provides campaign workers on a totally non-partisan basis."

EPIC also conducts programs designed to make union members politically active.

Robeson described EPIC as "a service organization. It does not endorse candidates or contribute money. EPIC has no decision-making powers, just recommendation power – which is no power at all."

Funding for the Legislative Committee's activities "comes from the membership, from dues," said Tidwell, professor of microbiology at San Jose State. A union member may voluntarily check off a box on his membership application, diverting a portion of his dues into CSEA's political action fund, he said.

Dues diversion brought $20,000 a month into the political action fund last year, said Tidwell, and he expects a similar amount this year.

"This year (an off-year for elections) most of the money is being tucked away for next year," he said.

--GK

Sacramento scorecard:

The Government Affairs office, the CSUC Trustees' lobbyists, said they represent the interests of both students and administrators (also faculty) at the same time before the state legislature. Below is a comparison of positions on current bills of the Governmental Affairs office and a student lobby, CSUCSPA.

BILL AUTHOR	DESCRIPTION	CSUC POSITION	CSUCSPA POSITION
AB 28 Dixon Arnett (R-Redwood City)	Would prevent students from placing "unreasonable restrictions" on ability to work when seeking unemployment compensation Arnett said, "The unemployment fund was not meant to be a form of scholarship."	No position.	Opposes "unreasonable restrictions" clause.
AB 50 Jack Fenton (D-Montebello)	Appropriates $4.7 million from the state to the Department of Veteran Affairs to provide additional funding for veterans attending school.	Supports the bill because "it would supplement with state funds the federal money now extended to vets," said Dan Green, staff analyst for CSUC governmental affairs.	Supports.
AB 88 Pete Chacon (D-Coronado)	Would provide California residency status for refugee students, particularly Vietnamese aliens attending CSUC.	Supports.	Supports.
AB 355 Bill McVittie (D-Upland)	Would require that students who restrict availability to part-time work after school cannot collect unemployment insurance benefits unless certain conditions are met.	No position.	Supports. "The California Unemployment Insurance Code can't discriminate against a claimant because he's a student," said Joe Gibson, CSUCSPA spokesperson.
AB 528 John Knox (D-Richmond)	Would raise California Grant Program ceilings. Would primarily affect students at U.C. and private institutions with high tuition.	No position.	Supports "tentatively." "We hope," Plotkin said, "along with increasing ceilings on awards and grants, the Legislature puts more money into the program."
AB 610 Carol Hallet (R-Atascadero)	Allows student organizations to deposit savings in federal or state credit unions.	Position confidential until review by legislative committee.	Supports. "Sometimes credit unions have the highest interest, so we're supporting more opportunity for student programs," said Plotkin.
AB 647 John Vasconcellos (D-San Jose)	Creates a state agency to oversee student loan programs, and induces banks to make more money available for student loans. Would reverse current situation where banks must deal with federal agencies if a student defaults.	Position confidential.	Supports. "If the state can pay back a bank in the case of a student default, it cuts down on time and red tape. The bill will encourage banks to put more money into their student loan programs," said Plotkin.
AB 715 Teresa Hughes (D-Los Angeles)	Would add $1.1 million to existing graduate fellowship fund, and would add 800 more student recipients to the program in private and state colleges.	Position confidential.	Supports.
SB 10 Bill Green (D-Los Angeles)	Would authorize the California Student Aid Authority to become a lender to students under the Federal Student Loan Insurance Program.	Position confidential.	Opposes. Plotkin said the bill could result in an increase in fees and could act as an excuse to phase out the student grant program.

letters

KSFS clarification

Editor:

I'd like to clarify a few points in your March 17 article "KSFS radio: not quite on the air."

The size of our listening audience has nothing to do with the acquiring of a transmitter.

Our audience is composed of cable subscribers who pick up KSFS on Channel 15 and 100.7 (not 107) FM stereo, as well as the residents of Merced and Mary Ward Halls.

The potential audience is more than 150,000, and if there is a "catch 22" situation, it is getting the audience to know we are here (but the listeners won't know we are here unless they listen). Therefore, one of our goals this semester has been establishing a greater awareness of KSFS.

Something is being done with the AS's approval of money for a new station. The committee formed by President Paul F. Romberg will study the proposal and submit a report of their decision to the AS.

All KSFS deejays are required to have FCC third-class radio/telephone licenses.

KSFS will hold general elections in another month. All students interested in working on the staff are welcome to attend our meetings in the Creative Arts Building on Mondays.

Jim Draper
KSFS General Manager

Ed's note: According to reporter Marysue Smith, "According to KSFS Program Director Ron Rodrigues, after the 1974 administration approved the $30,000 request, nothing was done. The new administration has to review the proposal.

According to 'Spectrum' producer George Gaboury, a transmitter would immediately add to the KSFS audience."

RSB denounced

Editor:

It is with deepest regrets that I publicly denounce the activities of the Revolutionary Student Brigade on this campus and everywhere else. In the past, I felt some of the causes they supported (if not all) were garbage, but recent incidents have made them ridiculous.

The RSB has gone so far to the left that they practically resemble the right. If it was in their power, they would repress press freedom and free speech on campus and all those other places they've infiltrated. They would probably exterminate those individuals and groups who oppose their beliefs.

Basically, they are not willing to sit down and reason. They have attempted to prohibit the rights of others in voicing their opinions on the issues.

Take, for example, their threats on members from the Spartacus Youth League (SYL). I believe SYL has taken an affirmative step in planning a debate with the RSB.

The RSB cannot, and must not, dominate the rights of students on campuses. If they persist as they do on this campus, they should not be allowed the rights all students share. They, in effect, have abused these rights.

To paraphrase a proverb, a person of wisdom is a person who says few words or says nothing at all; even a fool would stay quiet.

Name withheld by request

Ditto machines

Editor:

Recently, I needed to use a ditto machine. I went to the sixth floor of the Library and found no machine. I inquired and was told that they were no longer available to the students. Is there a ditto machine available to the students somewhere on campus?

John Strazzarino

Ed's note: There is a ditto machine on the second floor of HLL available for student use.

Big Brother now

Editor:

You had a story about the security system in an Albany condo-clump. "2001 Now" you called it.

Don't you remember, in Kubrick's **2001**, the master computer tried to kill all the "imperfect" humans? Anyway, I'd say it's closer to 1984.

These are housing units for the rich, but it's just a matter of time until they try to plug the rest of us in, too. If it's good enough for us, they say . . .

How would you like your house scanned every six seconds? Some people that live in these goldfish bowls are already pulling the plugs. The guards respond, trying to correct a defective function. Are you a defective function?

Sure people get ripped off. Always have. But just because we've got the technical gadgetry to spy on everyone in America, is that the next step?

I'd rather be ripped off than to have my privacy invaded every six seconds, for God's sake.

Maybe people will learn to love Big Brother. He's only a "security scan" away.

Jonathan Mosher

JDL vs. Hanafis (II)

Editor:

Jon Lovett, in his letter to the editor (**Phoenix**, March 24, 1977), talks about the recent threat of the Jewish Defense League to retaliate against the Hanafi Muslims for their attack against the B'nai B'rith headquarters in Washington, D.C., a few weeks ago.

He says the JDL takes the attack as a direct attack on Jews and states through innuendo that it is the wrong idea.

What he does not realize is the raid was not an accident, but a well planned program. For example, non-Jews were released, stairways were blocked, and flammable liquids were poured down them, as if the Hanafis were ready to burn the place, Jews and all. Jews were tied and bound and at times beaten up while helpless to defend themselves (guns were trained on them, and they were bound). Jews were forced to thank Allah for their lives. It was a direct act of anti-semitism, much like past actions of Muslims of all sects and much like the anti-semitism expressed in the Koran, the Islamic Bible.

He also states the JDL must be foolish for thinking "they can beat up, maim and murder Black people with impunity." Did they ever think this? NO!!

Have not the Jews marched for the Blacks? All the JDL wants to do is stop what others have started — to end what others have started in regards to Jews the world over. "If we are not for us, who will be for us?"

Do people think that they continue to beat up, maim and murder Jewish people with impunity? If they do, then they have another thing coming. Are they so ignorant they cannot open their minds and see that there is room for all to live on this earth, room for toleration and peace, room to rid themselves of their hypocrisies.

Does not Islam stress, as all religions do, the brotherhood of man? Is killing and suppressing the Jews true brotherhood? Is attacking unsuspecting Jews with guns anything but hypocrisy?

You stand up for yourselves, and so does everyone else. You try to squash the Jews, and so do lots of others. And when we try to stand up and defend ourselves, you tell us we are wrong. Is it okay for you, and not us? "Do unto others as you would have them do unto you."

We will continue to stand up and defend ourselves by whatever means until people with shallow minds who think they can suppress us, that we as Jews have no place on this earth or have no right to believe in Judaism, think otherwise.

We will continue to fight what the Hanafis and people like them have done for thousands of years. No one else will. We will show the world that a Jew has the same rights as they, and that they cannot push us around. We will stand up for ourselves.

Robert Kaplan

'Anybody angry?'

Editor:

Anybody angry? So commences SFSU this spring — grade competition in full swing and LeMond Goodloe sitting behind bars (subsequently out on bail) like a damn criminal on indefinite charges of embezzlement by CSUCSPA controller James Ferguson.

People! Indignities inflicted on a former student government leader are indignities inflicted on us all as so-called scholars. Are we potential scholars or are we criminals? Letting **Chronicle** headlines lay us back with impotent depression is criminal.

I recall Goodloe's administration: the communication channels he attempted to form between many diverse student organizations in conjunction with intense administrative struggles. In an actual classroom, the only possible fault attributable to Goodloe was his capacity for overwork.

Maggie Bernard

Eight questions

Editor:

Now that the AS is considering reduction or elimination of IR funds, isn't it time all the students took a look at the extra taxes they have to pay at SF State? Why the hell should they pay for something of benefit to the state? (Smart people are a tremendous asset to any government.)

Just what use has the Alumni Association poneying up bucks to help current students get through this? How does our Alumni Assn. compare with U.C. Berkeley's? Each year Cal gets millions. And us?

Are there fund-raising campaigns? When? Where?

R.J. Hall

JDL vs. Hanafis (III)

Editor:

As members of the Jewish Student Union, we, along with the majority of world Jewry, do not condone the violent tactics of the Jewish Defense League. However, we wish to clarify certain inaccuracies in Jon Lovett's letter in last week's **Phoenix** concerning the JDL and the Hanafis.

The claim that the occupation of the B'nai B'rith headquarters was accidental was absurd. Why else would Khaalis' Hanafi leader son-in-law, Abdu-Aciz, claim, at a press conference held outside Hanafi headquarters, that the Jews owned the boats that brought the slaves to this country?

And from the "Protocols of the Elders of Zion"--a hate booklet created by European anti-Semites.

Finally, the racist nature of the Hanafis becomes apparent in their references to the Jewish hostages as, "Jew bastards," "Yehudi," etc.

We are grateful that none of our people were killed in this violent act. But one man was killed. He was a young, black reporter named Maurice Williams. To his family we express our deepest sympathies, and, as such, we have had a tree planted in Israel in his memory.

Mark Drexler
Sarah Perl
Jewish Student Union

The American recipe

L. Cristina Valdes

The other night I concocted a new dish, American Stew, by using ingredients from all the sub-cultures of the United States.

The idea came to me while listening to Carmen McRae sing the blues. It was my turn to cook and my roommate's turn to wash the dishes.

When I looked into the refrigerator, I saw some vegetables and stew meat. Hmm, that's what I'll make, a pot of stew.

Once everything was chopped up — potatoes, carrots, bean sprouts, leftover grits, greens, cilantro and six jalapenos chilies — I threw it all into a pot of boiling water with one can of stewed tomatoes and tomato sauce.

Dinner was ready at 6 o'clock.

My roommate, Rudy, brought a friend home for dinner. We talked about the differences in social conditions facing Chicanos and Mexicanos in the San Joaquin Valley and Raza in the Bay Area.

Ironically, we all come from the valley — Modesto, Merced and Sacramento. None of us had used the term "Latino" or "La Raza" until we moved here. The concept was new, although, now Chicanos and Mexicanos were learning to accept and understand the significance of the all-encompassing term "La Raza."

"It's funny," I said. "Even in our own culture, we use terms that divide us. The usage of different terms seems to act as a deterrent to our progress in the U.S."

Rudy nodded. I noticed he was picking out the ingredients in his stew, enjoying each flavor separately. I found myself doing the same thing.

I continued: "You know, the U.S. should throw away the theory of the 'melting pot.'" It hasn't worked for us. We are still a separate entity in the larger society. Europeans are the only people who have been able to melt into the pot, because they share a common skin color.

Color is obvious in this country, and mixing of the races has been taboo, generally speaking. Those Raza, blacks, Asians and whites who have mixed have had to face humiliation, not only from the majority population, but from their peers as well. I struggled with my identity for a long time: Whites rejected me because I was a Valdes; Chicanos rejected me because I looked white.

"The U.S. should forget the 'melting pot,'" I concluded. "Instead, we should consider all our people and cultures as unique ingredients in the world's greatest dish — American Stew."

PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT SERVICES
offers
Data Analysis Services—
*Data Scoring/Coding
*Data Processing
*Interpretation and reporting of Data
CALL (408) 262-8700
for free consultation and estimate

MAKE THE BEST JUICE
ACME JUICERS

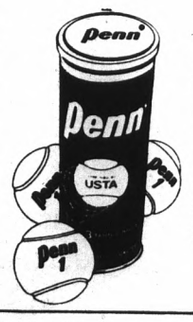
"for taste and health"
Paul Abrams Discount Prices
(415) 566-9655 10 Year Guarantee

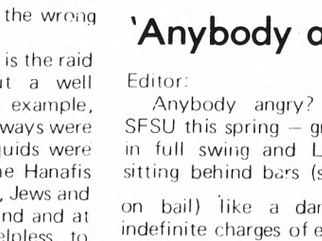
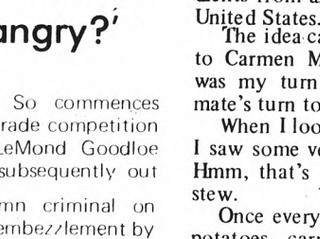
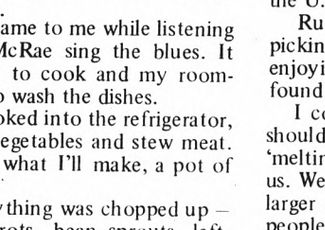

BIRKENSTOCKS® ARE MORE THAN JUST SANDALS. THEY'RE A WAY OF LIFE.
People wear some shoes because of the way they look.
People wear Birkenstocks because of the way they feel.
How about it?
IONA'S NATURAL FOOTWEAR
1734 Taraval St.
San Francisco, CA 94117
Open 10:30-5:00 Monday-Saturday
BankAmericard Master Charge

EUROPE
1977 Scheduled Charters
Departures from San Francisco/Oakland
London from $359
Frankfurt from $449
Amsterdam from $449
Zurich from $449
Milan* from $489
Malta from $549
*via Zurich-Milan Motor-Express
Char-Tours, 605 Market St.
San Francisco, CA 94105
(415) 495-8881
Send your free Europe brochure to:
Name
Address
City State
Zip Telephone
Flights via British Caledonian World Airways Martinair and Balair 18

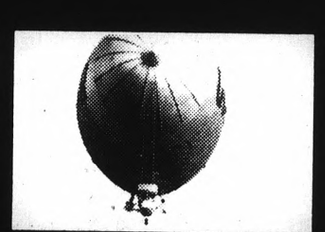
Westlake SPORTING GOODS
"NEW" TENNIS SHOP
Ask the question, is there another "PRO SHOP" with these services?

Service	Customer Benifit
Two Stringing Machines	24 hr. Stringing Serivce
8 Different Strings	Nylons or Guts
16 Different Demonstraters	Pre-purchase trial*

Introductory Offer
Ends 4-18

World Team Tennis
Official Ball
Penn Yellow Heavy Duty
X76 YHD (4 can limit) . . . . . Sale 1.99
Dunlop Maxply Frame
4¼ light thru 4¾ Medium
Sale 24.95
755-4604
WESTLAKE SHOPPING CENTER
DALY CITY
BankAmericard Master Charge


Monday · Beirut
THE PLOT

Tuesday · The Mediterranean Coast
THE MISTAKE

Wednesday · Los Angeles
THE SEDUCTION

Thursday · The Mojave Desert
THE EXPERIMENT

Friday · Washington, D.C.
THE BLACKMAIL

Saturday
THE WEAPON
IT ALL COMES TOGETHER ON
BLACK SUNDAY
It could be tomorrow!
Paramount Pictures Presents a Robert Evans production a John Frankenheimer film starring Robert Shaw, Bruce Dern, Marthe Keller "Black Sunday" co-starring Fritz Weaver and Bekim Fehmiu, Music Scored by John Williams, Director of Photography John A. Alonzo, A.S.C., Executive Producer Robert L. Rosen, Based on the Novel by Thomas Harris, Screenplay by Ernest Lehman, Kenneth Ross and Ivan Moffat, Produced by Robert Evans, Directed by John Frankenheimer, Services by Connaught Productions, In Color
R RESTRICTED
Read the Bantam paperback
Panavision® A Paramount Picture
STARTS FRIDAY — APRIL 1st.
CHESTNUT & STEINER
CINEMA 21 921 1234
SAN FRANCISCO THEATRE
— ALSO AT THESE SELECTED THEATRES AND DRIVE-INS —
— EAST BAY —
OAKLAND — CENTURY 22 THEATRE
PLEASANT HILL — CENTURY 21
UNION CITY—UNION CITY DRIVE-IN
— PENINSULA —
SAN MATEO — HILLSDALE CINEMA
— SAN JOSE —
SAN JOSE — CENTURY 21 THEATRE
MTN. VIEW — MOFFETT DRIVE-IN

opinions

Editorial

The wrong name

How ironic. The Library, a symbol of intellectual freedom on this campus, has been named for a man, J. Paul Leonard, who refused to defend intellectual freedom during the McCarthy era.

Leonard was president of SF State from 1945-1957. He was instrumental in moving the campus from upper Market Street to its present location, and in acquiring 38 additional acres. He did a lot for education. But he refused to stand up for intellectual freedom when it mattered most.

In February, 1953, then Board of Education member Joe Alioto charged SF State had "the kind of atmosphere where a Marxist would be tolerated – as some have been."

And: "There is at State College an atmosphere that is hostile to our basic political heritage and our ideals."

Leonard responded to these charges saying SF State has "nothing to hide." The institution, he said, has made every effort to prevent "subversives" from joining the faculty. He also said SF State does not "tolerate Communists."

Leonard's convictions also extended to the employment policies of the school. He said the college, "for several years," had a policy specifically designed to keep Communists off the faculty.

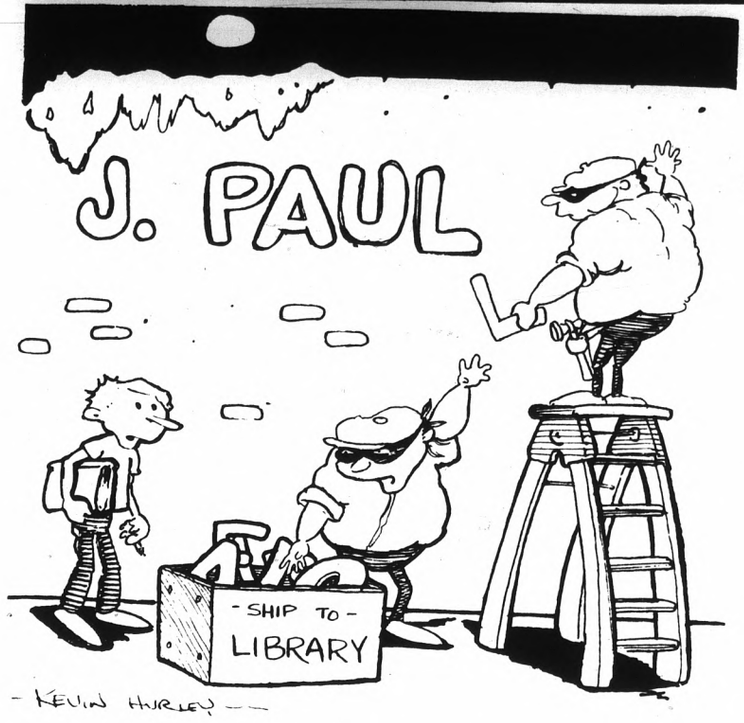
If the school had any qualms, they would have the State Department of Education investigate the prospective employe.

"When there is a grave doubt, we do not employ them," he said.

Leonard was no different from millions of other people who stood by and allowed freedom of expression to be limited by McCarthyism.

But it was wrong for the Campus Master Planning Committee to recommend Leonard's name to President Paul F. Romberg, who then passed it on to the Board of Trustees.

You don't name the symbol of intellectual freedom for a man who didn't have the conviction to defend it.



'You mean they finally found out what he did?'

Editorial

Daprisal and the Health Center: breaking up is hard to do

The SF State Health Center has taken the law into its own hands. The doctors there have decided they know more about medicine than the Federal Food and Drug Administration.

In 1972, the FDA notified Smith, Kline and French, manufacturers of Daprisal, that their drug was ineffective.

The firm voluntarily removed the drug from the market before the FDA would have banned it.

Daprisal is prescribed to ease menstrual cramps.

In a letter dated March 24, 1977, Raymond Mlecko, FDA Compliance Branch director in Seattle, wrote, "In the summer of 1972, FDA advised the manufacturers and distributors of drugs subject to the December 4th announcement (which said neither the combinations nor the individual components of the drug were totally effective) that such articles in interstate commerce were in violation of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act, that such drugs could no longer be marketed, and that all outstanding stocks had to be recalled. Consequently, Daprisal is no longer available."

However, a physician at Smith, Kline and French said the drug has a shelf life of three to four years. After this time the aspirin may break down, leaving acetic acid, possibly causing stomach irritation to the user.

Dr. Eugene Bossi is director of Student Health Services. Sometimes he confuses himself with God.

He said Daprisal does not deteriorate at all while in the solid, pill state prescribed by the Health Center.

Dr. Bossi said, "We wouldn't be using the drug if it was illegal. Who would be so stupid?"

It appears Dr. Bossi's medical training ended five years ago, before Daprisal was pulled off the market.

As a director of a health facility that serves about 25,000 students, it is his and his pharmaceutical staff's *responsibility* to know what drugs the FDA has deemed illegal.

SF State's Health Center's Therapeutic Committee (consisting of three physicians, the pharmacist and the head nurse) reviewed Daprisal when combination drugs were taken off the market.

The committee agreed to continue to use it. "There was no reason to discontinue it," said Dr. Evelyn Ballard, Therapeutic Committee member, ignoring the FDA's ruling.

Dr. Bossi still refuses to comply with the FDA's regulations.

"The drug will continue to be made available for prescription," said Dr. Bossi in an interview last week.

The FDA should investigate the Health Center and see if other illegal drugs are being dispensed.

A patient's body should not be the victim of recalcitrant physicians.

Ed's note: The DEA will confiscate all the Health Center's Daprisal this morning, according to Richard Bertha, DEA official.

The Third Degree

Third world pessimism

Mike Hutcheson

Third world students' pessimism toward white-dominated SF State has kept them from joining forces with an unlikely ally – the Academic Senate.

The combination could help counter the impact of the controversial Bakke decision.

The pessimism is not unfounded. As Appellate Justice Cruz Reynoso told an assembly committee earlier this month: "Faculty members who were emotionally committed to bringing in minorities a few years ago have lost that emotion.

"We're down to the nitty-gritty, if you will. The majority populace wants to protect its own," he said.

Reynoso told legislators professional schools can encourage minority enrollment despite the Bakke decision.

Special admissions for the "disadvantaged," rather than minorities, may be legal.

The decision resulted from a suit filed in September, 1976, by Allan Bakke, a white applicant to U.C. Davis Medical School. Bakke was denied entrance in favor of minority applicants who scored lower on entrance exams.

The California Supreme Court said the 14th Amendment applies to individuals, not ethnic groups. Many see the ruling as a threat to affirmative action and special admission programs nationwide.

Reynoso said he is "full of pessimism. The educators can do it all if they want to. (But) there is no strong will to do so," he said.

Apparently, SF State's third world shares that pessimism. A month ago, demonstrators tried to grill President Paul F. Romberg about his position on Bakke.

True to form, Romberg made himself scarce. He rarely makes public statements, least of all to a pack of angry radicals.

La Raza lecturer Martin Cano, a faculty demonstrator, said a formal statement from Romberg would help Cano's people deal with problems created by the decision.

"Whites are outraged at minorities because of things like Bakke (being denied admission)," he said.

"Sooner or later," he added, "the chancellor's office will ask that we prove our programs (such as EOP) are not discriminatory."

However, the march on Romberg's office may have been premature. SF State's third world need not be pessimistic yet.

Asked if anti-Bakke forces had approached the Academic Senate for political support, Cano said: "We hadn't thought of it. It sounds like a good idea. We should have done it already. I'll talk to (Chairman Stuart) Hyde about a place on the agenda."

So far, the university's policy-making body has had nothing to say about Bakke. And that's no surprise. It's nearly all white. But its members can't hide the way Romberg does.

At the same time, third world people should not assume they will have to go it alone. The Academic Senate has a lot in common with anyone who wants to smoke out Romberg.

Nothing guarantees representatives will give campus minorities active support. That will depend on how and with what they are approached.

But diplomacy should at least be attempted. If that fails *then* unfurl the banners. Demonstrations prior to that attempt can only be counterproductive.

The Grin Reaper

The future's in the teabag

Lenny Giteck

Interested in learning what the future holds for SF State, I recently contacted Madame Ulna -- noted soothsayer, seer, medium, and part-time Avon lady -- in her Polk Street studio.

Rather than use the old-fashioned method of reading tea leaves, Madame Ulna gazed into a box of Lipton Flo-Thru bags and came up with these projections:

* The British government, sorely strapped for funds, will negotiate with President Paul F. Romberg for the sale of Buckingham Palace.

The palace will be shipped back to San Francisco block by block and will be reassembled on top of the new Administration Building to serve as Romberg's office.

At the dedication ceremony, Romberg will finally dispel rumors that he does not actually exist. He'll stand under a tarpaulin in the main entrance of the palace and, at the sound of trumpets, will be unveiled to cried of "huzzah."

* The tower elevators in the Student Union building will be completed, opening up the top floors to handicapped students. However, the added weight of the elevators will cause the towers to collapse, making future discussion of the rights of handicapped students a moot point. There will be a general consensus that the twin piles of rubble that remain are a vast aesthetic improvement over the way the building was originally.

* The Student Union will give up on its feeble attempts to serve decent food, and a high speed monorail will be built from the campus to the Doggie Diner on Junipero Serra.

* After giving up on reporting campus news, *Zenger's* will give up on reporting non-campus news as well. The newspaper will become defunct, and all the staff members will become campus representatives for the *Reader's Digest*. An ace *Zenger's* reporter will have his penetrating study, "I Am Joe's Bunions," published in the *Digest*.

* *Phoenix*, having exhausted scandals such as U.P.C. and LeMond Goodloe, will resort to exposing cost overruns in the purchase of carbon paper and paper clips.

It will begin devoting every fourth issue to the corrections, additions, subtractions, and apologies necessitated by articles in the previous three issues. The new *Phoenix* slogan will be, "All the news that's fit to retract."

* LeMond Goodloe will reverse the recent trend by announcing "I am not a crook," and "You won't have LeMond to kick around any more," going into retirement, and then being elected President of the United States.

* Finally, SF State will at long last have a national championship athletic team--women's wrestling. Janet "Bubba" La Verne, 240-pound star Gator grapplerette, will write a best-selling book, "Zen and the Woman Wrestler." In it, she will reveal the spirituality of the Half Nelson and other holds.

Intriguing as these prophecies may be, we're not sure how credible they are. After all, during her reading Madame Ulna *was* smoking a tea bag.

PHOENIX

1977

Phoenix *is a weekly laboratory newspaper published during the school year by the Department of Journalism, San Francisco State University. The official opinions of the* Phoenix *editorial board are expressed in the unsigned editorials. The editorial content does not necessarily reflect the policies or opinions of the Department of Journalism or the university administration.*

Research for some of the stories appearing in Phoenix *has been made possible by a grant from the Reader's Digest Foundation.*

Managing Editor	Daniel C. Carson
Asst. M.E.	Lane Fabian
Asst. M.E.	Mike Hutcheson
City Editor	Mark Harden
Assoc. City	Julie Simon
News Editor	Anatole Burkin
Assoc. News	Judy Wines
Copy Editor	Mary McGrath
Assoc. Copy	Harold Kruger
Editorial Editor	Scott Zonder
Photo Editor	L. Cristina Valdes
Features Editor	Pat Konley
Assoc. Features	Lenny Giteck
Arts Editor	Linda Saldaña
Sports Editor	Frankie Garland
Business Manager	Edna Lee
Ad Manager	Julie Johnson
Asst. Ad Manager	Terry Jacobs
Workshop Coordinator	Leonard Sellers

1600 Holloway Avenue
San Francisco, California 94132
(415) 469-2083

Post Office: problems for workers too

Robert Rubino

Almost everyone criticizes the U.S. Postal Service and with good reason. Unreliable service, lost or damaged property and skyrocketing rates are familiar experiences to most of us.

But how many citizens know about the working conditions of postal workers?

Working for the Post Office doesn't mean being a fat-cat stamp seller with a government pension waiting at the end of the civil service rainbow or an easygoing delivery person with one-month vacations and assorted fringe benefits.

In Richmond, there is a postal facility called the San Francisco Bulk Mail Center. There are a dozen such centers around the U.S. serving as receiving and distribution points.

All mail (other than letter-sized envelopes) going anywhere west of Salt Lake City and north of Los Angeles will arrive at the San Francisco Bulk Mail Center.

Working at a bulk mail center is like working in a nineteenth century factory. The noise level is so great one must yell to communicate. The dirt and dust irritate one's throat, nose, eyes, and lungs. The work is intensely physical requiring workers to lift sacks weighing up to 70 pounds.

Workers are allowed two 15 minute breaks and a 30 minute lunch. They are otherwise watched constantly by supervisors who are often more concerned with asserting authority and climbing up the civil service ladder than with efficiency and rapport with workers.

The Richmond facility is not located near a store. The only food available to workers comes from machines. It is cold, stale and of questionable nutritional value.

Center employes can be required to work eleven hours a day, six days a week if management wishes.

Some workers are hired for only three or six months, then laid off and replaced by new employes.

High turnover allows management to avoid giving new workers the civil service benefits permanent workers receive.

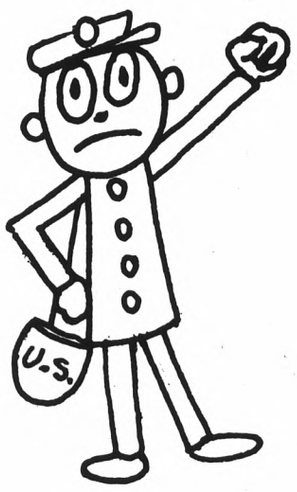
Why do these conditions exist? Why isn't something done about them?

U.S. Postal mailhandlers and clerks have a disorganized, dispirited union run mostly by civil service hacks, many of whom believe workers should be satisfied with whatever they have because things were a lot worse in the union leaders' own day.

But postal workers have their hands tied; they are forbidden by law to strike.

It's time we went beyond mindless belly aching about the Postal Service and vented our anger on the proper target: management.

The workers need decent conditions to perform effectively. They will not get those conditions without a strong, united union--a union with the right to strike. Without that, workers will continue to be exploited and the public ripped off.



Follow the bouncing check

Lorena Tong

I had always thought everything on a check was properly scrutinized before it is sent to the bank; this includes the date, amount of money, the receiver, and the signature. The illusion is now shattered.

In December, I tried to save 13 cents by hand-delivering my tuition fee to the Cashiers' Office. I post-dated my check for Jan. 3, the deadline for applications.

I also thought there was a standard policy in the business world that a check should not be cashed until the date of the check. Naturally, I assumed the cashiers would hold my check until Jan. 3. They didn't.

The check was forwarded to Wells Fargo Bank. Wells Fargo overlooked the date, ran the check, and sent it to my checking account at Hibernia Bank.

Hibernia also missed the date, ran the check, and sent me a $5.25 handling charge for a bounced check.

According to Robert Rourke, assistant manager at Hibernia, checks are run through a computer and dates are automatically overlooked because the computer only reads numbers.

Even so, a human being mailed out the handling charge notice.

Rourke admitted the bank's error in overlooking the date and credited the $5.25.

Later SF State sent me a notice for $105.50: $95.50 for the tuition, $5.00 for the returned check fee and $5.00 for late registration.

Hibernia never re-submitted the check but sent it back to SF State. I no longer have an account with Hibernia.

I protested to Berniece Summers, supervisor of the Cashiers' Office that my check shouldn't have been cashed because it was not good until Jan. 3.

She replied, "We handle over 23,000 checks. We don't have time to look through every one."

A check with any discrepancy such as insufficient information, irregular signature, etc. is sent back to the student. My check had slipped by.

Jim Van Ness, accounting officer, said all checks received by the university are cashed immediately.

But the students are unaware of this policy.

Van Ness promised a statement warning students not to postdate checks would be inserted in the CAR registration form.

Although several assistant bank managers verified the bank policy on post-dated checks, they knew of no written statement on the policy which I needed as proof to evade the $10.00 fee.

Van Ness eventually waived the $10.00 fee "only because of your persistence," he said.

Some advice to post-dated check writers: (1) Don't post-date your check beyond two days. Two days allows just enough time for the check to reach your account. (2) Have a complete understanding with the cashier not to cash the check before the specified date. (3) And, don't write the instruction on the check; it may be overlooked.

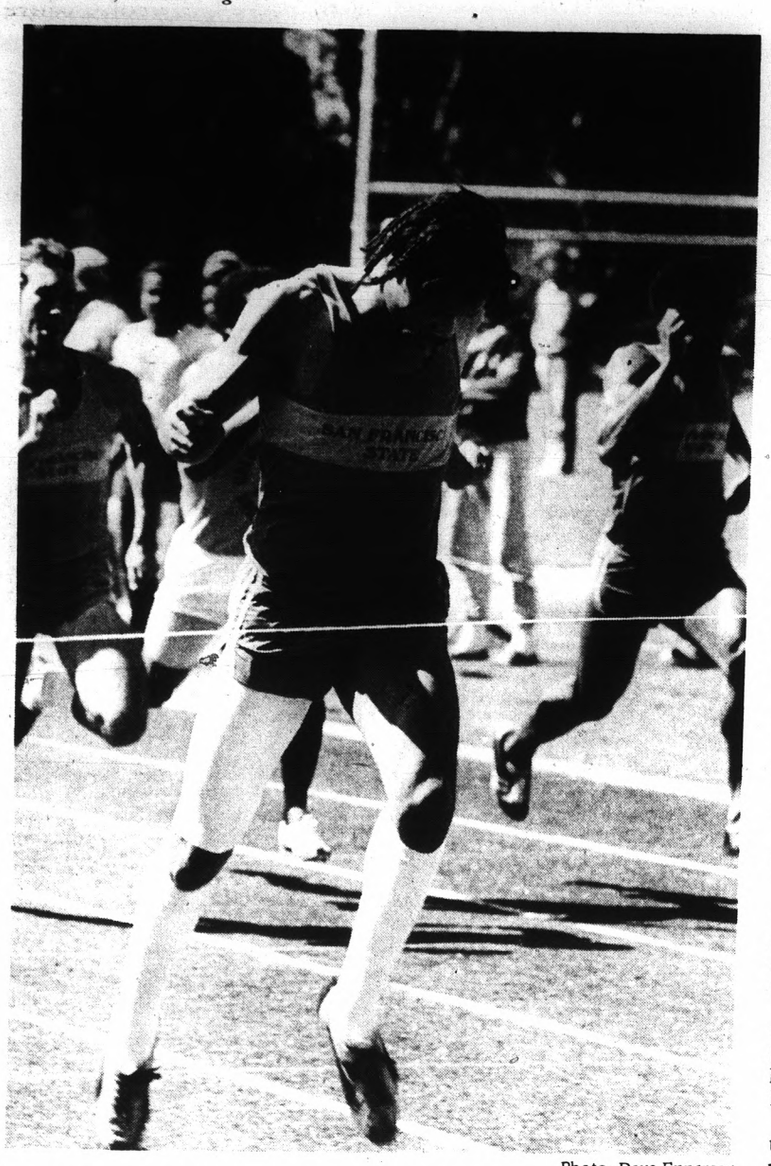


Photo--Dave Epperson

SF State's Patrick Harvey (center) finishes third ahead of teammates Tom Swartzell (left) and Ed Roland in last Saturday's 100 meters.

Tracksters drop meet; top hurdler injured

SF State's track squad finished second in a triangular meet with Sacramento State and Stanislaus State, 104-76-33, at Cox Stadium last Saturday. That's not the only bad news.

The Gators' Ike Allmond, who last week set a new SF State 110 high hurdles mark, suffered a pulled hamstring in his left leg during the 400-meter relays. The injury will sideline him indefinitely.

Allmond, filling in for injured Paul Rynehart, was running the lead-off leg of the event when he pulled the muscle just prior to the hand-off.

Track Coach Dave Fix was concerned, but he said the injury could have been worse.

"When a runner suffers a really serious pull, he can't run at all. Ike was able to continue for a few strides to complete the hand-off and then walk back to the training area. I hope it's not the end of the season for him."

Allmond's injury occurred at a particularly bad time, according to Fix.

"Last Wednesday against Oregon State and Hayward, Ike ran the 110 highs in 14.5, and he ran 14.4 the Saturday before. He had been running very consistently the past few weeks."

The Gators' next meet is Saturday when they participate in the Sacramento Relays. Allmond will be held out, as well as Rynehart and Ed Ruppenstein.

"It's fortunate we have a meet of this kind (the relays are a non-conference meet) because we can afford to hold people out. We're not going to take anyone with any aches and pains because we have Hayward next week, and we want everyone ready to go in that one."

Although Saturday's final score might indicate otherwise, Fix was somewhat pleased with his squad's performance.

"We competed better than I anticipated," he said. "I figured the score out before the meet. We had no realistic chance. But throughout the afternoon, we kept picking up points. If Ike had been able to run the highs and intermediates (hurdles), we would have been closer."

The Gators captured five first-place awards: Ricky Ratliff won the triple jump; Jim Butterfield, the long jump; Tom Swartzell, the 110 high hurdles; Jeff Snyder, the discus; and the 1600-meter relay team, consisting of Jerry Moret, Pat Harvey, Oscar Porter and Darryl McLaurin was also victorious.

"The 1600-meter relay was a rewarding win for us because Sac had run a faster time than us before the meet. Pat Harvey stepped in and did a very good job," said Fix.

SF State's Swartzell, in addition to his first-place finish on Saturday, enjoyed a successful week of competition.

In the United States Track & Field Federation Decathlon staged last week in Hayward, Swartzell scored 6716 points, breaking the existing school mark of 6561 and falling short of the Far Western Conference record by just 68 points. He will be in Chico tomorrow for the Chico State Decathlon with teammate Steve Mullen.

Swartzell, whom Fix called "one of the best Division II decathletes in the country," easily met the qualifying standards -- 6400 points -- for the national championships.

sports

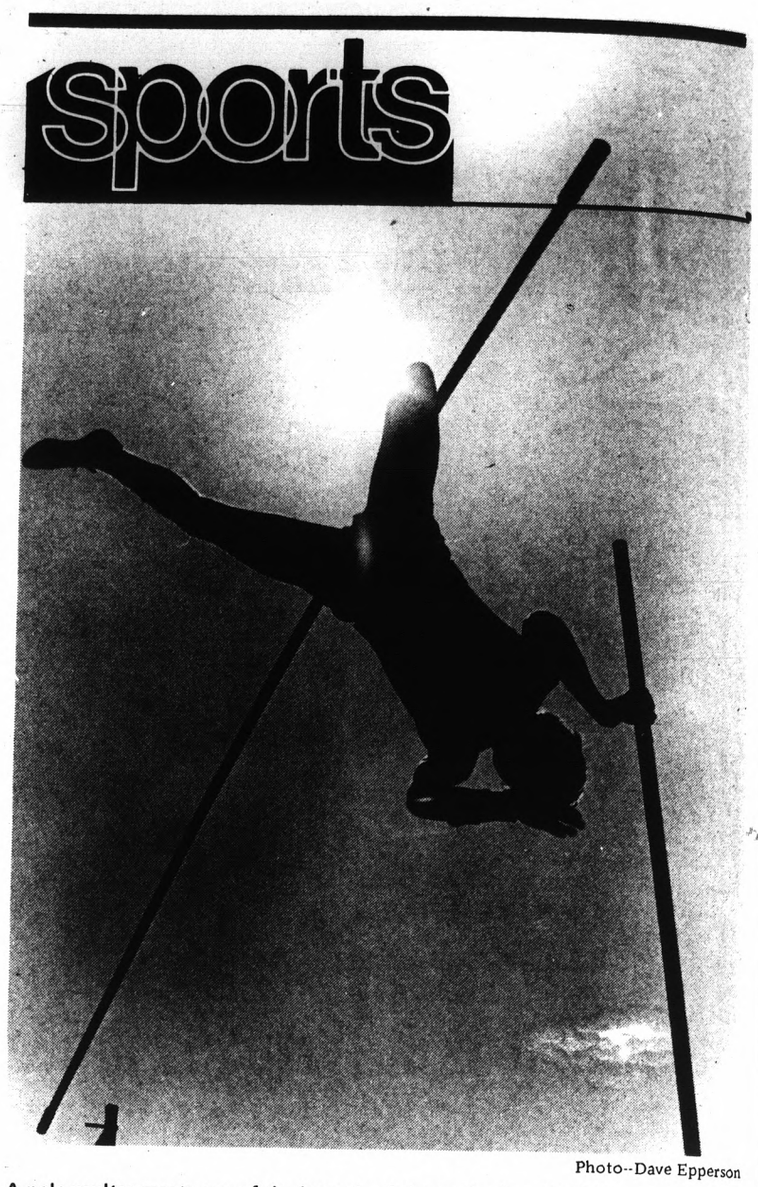


Photo--Dave Epperson

A pole vaulter meets one of the hazards of the profession: the bar.

Lumberjacks toppled, 11-2

Women's softball team debut successful

The SF State women's intercollegiate athletic program has been making a habit of producing successful teams. Witness this year's volleyball and basketball squads, both of which reached the Northern California Intercollegiate Athletic Conference (NCIAC) playoffs.

Last Sunday, SF State fielded its first women's softball team in six years. The Gators opened their 1977 season by defeating visiting Humboldt State, 11-2, at the recently-finished Florence Hale Stevenson Field.

On Monday, SF State traveled to USF, where the Gators picked up victory number two, 13-9.

SF State's "old" women's softball team had played on a field rendered useless when construction began on the Physical and Biological Science Buildings. The Gator softball team has been practicing and playing on the new field since the first week of March.

Reviving women's softball at the intercollegiate level wasn't a spur-of-the-moment happening.

"There are very few opportunities for women to participate in sports in the spring," said Coni Staff, coach of SF State's softball team. "There's badminton, which goes through the first of May but has only five or six tournaments, and women's tennis, but they're both individual sports."

Staff, who coached Berkeley's women's softball team while she was a student there two years ago, said it was a combination of three factors that enabled SF State to assemble a women's softball team this year.

"First, there was a demand from the students to have the sport. Secondly, I'm qualified to coach. And, finally, we got our field back."

As is the case with many first-year teams, the Gator squad has a lot of catching up to do with the other eight teams in the NCIAC.

"Many of the women aren't experienced players, although some do have good skills," said Staff. "They're learning the strategy of the game as we go along. We've had to move people into positions that needed filling. We'll be weak in those positions until we learn them."

This season, most of the Gators' scheduled dates are doubleheaders, with just the first game counting in the league standings. The second game will be for those who didn't play in the first contest.

Despite the first-year problems, Staff feels the Gators will be able to win at least half of their 16 games.

SF State's toughest competition in the conference will be provided by the University of Nevada-Reno, Chico State and Sacramento State, last year's NCIAC champion. This Friday the Gators host Nevada-Reno at 1:00 p.m.

"Reno has already beaten Sac State this year," said Staff. "They have very strong pitching and are an experienced team. It should be an interesting game."

In last Sunday's game, the Gators struggled through the first two innings against Humboldt and found themselves trailing, 2-0.

"We were a little tight for the first three innings," Staff said. "We didn't hit, and we made several errors. Both of Humboldt's runs were unearned. But when we came up in the third inning, we started hitting the ball."

SF State scored one run in the second, two in the fourth, and then exploded for six in the fifth to breeze to the victory.

P.E. fields affected by water shortage

Monroe Schacht

The sparse rainfall in the Bay Area has taken its toll on SF State's athletic fields, says Pat Teehan, supervisor of grounds.

"We haven't used sprinklers on the athletic fields in two months due to the drought," Teehan said.

In place of the sprinkler system, Teehan has been forced to water the fields once a week with a hose.

Maloney Field (baseball, soccer and football), Cox Stadium (football) and Florence Hale Stevenson Field (soccer and softball) have all been affected by the lack of water.

Teehan said the grass on Stevenson Field, located near the Physical Science Building, has not yet germinated due to cooler night temperatures in the area.

To aid the germination process, Paul Rundell, men's athletic director, banned cleats on the field.

In addition to the lack of water, the infield at Stevenson Field isn't quite up to par.

The drainage system caused the infield to slant toward third base, resulting in a drop of about two feet. Also, the soil brought in to build up the third base line is too rocky.

"They kept bringing new dirt in every so often and the right dirt just wasn't used," said Coni Staff, coach of SF State's women's softball team. "It's very difficult to slide in the rocks.

"Usually when you have a dirt infield, it has to be dragged (a process which loosens the dirt to make it softer) but here it is rolled since it's so rocky," she said.

Staff hopes SF State will rent a mechanical sifter to remove most of the rocks. The sifter loosens the dirt up to six inches deep and separates the rocks from the dirt. This makes the removal of rocks much easier.

Gator first baseman provides right answer

Ed Li

Who's on first?

Al Figone, SF State baseball coach, found a solution when he installed Mark Parachini at first base against the visiting University of Oregon team last Thursday.

Parachini responded with a bases-loaded double in the sixth inning to lead the Gators to a 6-5 victory. Parachini also singled and collected three runs batted in.

The Gators reverted to their losing ways the following two afternoons, dropping single games on Friday and Saturday to St. Mary's College, 12-0 and 4-0.

This weekend, the Gators begin Far Western Conference play by tangling with U.C. Davis in a three-game set. SF State travels to Davis for a single game Friday, then hosts the Aggies the following day in a pair at Maloney Field.

According to Figone, Parachini will be the regular first baseman, while Rob Lindsey will be moved from first base to catcher.

"The team picks up defensively when Lindsey catches," Figone said. "Lindsey is a real asset; he's good for morale and is a fine leader and captain."

Sharing star-of-the-game honors Thursday with the new first baseman was pitcher Dave McDaniel. McDaniel had his best game of the year, working his way out of several tight situations. He gave up seven hits and more importantly allowed only three walks.

Of Friday's loss Figone said, "We played our worst game of the season."

The Gators had only two hits, and were never in the game after the first inning.

Gary Hart walked the first three batters and then St. Mary's received a little help from Mother Nature or somebody else.

The next Gael batter hit a high fly ball the wind carried past the 447-foot sign in dead center field.

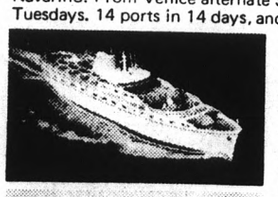
St. Mary's scored seven runs in the first two innings while the Gators did not have a man reach first base until the fifth inning.

Figone has made a few other player moves. Tom Valles has moved back to third base, where he played last year. Dan Miranda has been switched from second base to shortstop.

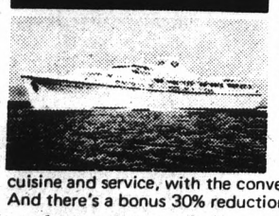
Elegant cruise ship or luxurious car ferry...
...Karageorgis does it with style



No other cruise line offers more ancient sites, more modern excitement and unsurpassed luxury — and Karageorgis does it with style—aboard the superb 23,000 ton Navarino, formerly the Gripsholm.
Experience the ancient splendor of Greece—Olympia, Mycenae, Epidaurus, Delos, Delphi, Mt. Athos—plus four of the world's most exotic cities: Athens, Dubrovnik, Istanbul and Venice. Aboard the beautifully refurbished Navarino. From Venice alternate Saturdays or Piraeus alternate Tuesdays. 14 ports in 14 days, and Karageorgis does it with style.



Relax aboard the 16,000 ton Mediterranean Sea or Mediterranean Sky. The convenient, luxurious way to take a car to Greece.
Sailing from Ancona, the nearest port to the center of Europe year round. Sailing to Patras—the ideal gateway to Greece in 34 hours direct, or 35 hours via Corfu.



Four convenient sailings per week through the Summer. Two a week in Winter. From either end. Luxury cruise liner standards of accomodations, cuisine and service, with the convenience of your car on board. And there's a bonus 30% reduction for students.

KARAGEORGIS LINES
See an expert — your travel agent — or for more information contact: Karageorgis Lines, 1350 Avenue of the Americas New York, N.Y. 10019 Telephone: (212) 582-3007
All vessels are of Greek Registry.

Birkenstock Foot Firms

If you can't go barefoot go BIRKENSTOCK
galletti bros. shoe service
427 COLUMBUS AVENUE, North Beach, SF (415) 982-2697

SPEAKER KITS
Philips raw speakers are now available in San Francisco. Design your own speakers or build one of our kits. Eight different kits to choose from, including transmission line. Hear them before you buy. Only $39 to $149 dollars a pair. Unbeatable sound at unbeatable prices.
JUST SPEAKERS
Phone 647-6538 mornings
for information or appointment

CLAUDE STEINER, PhD.
"Transactional Analysis and Radical Psychiatry"
SAT. APRIL 30
10AM–5PM $15
McLAREN HALL, ROOM 250
UNIVERSITY OF SAN FRANCISCO,
(Golden Gate Avenue, between Masonic and Parker)
661-5515

Perpetual Motors
a working collective of women and men auto mechanics
52 Dore St.
863-1431
Honest Work and Reasonable Prices
Most Domestic and Imports
Certified by National Institute for Automotive Service. Excellence: Tune-up, Electrical, Clutch, Engines and Automatic Transmissions.
Monday - Friday, 9 - 6
mention this ad

classes: weaving batik color dyeing
supplies: yarns fleeces looms dyes
entanglements
1035 GUERRERO ST · SAN FRANCISCO 94110 · 647-0809

CIEE CHARTERS to EUROPE

Flight Number	Depart	Return	Weeks Abroad	Price	Application Deadline
505	June 13	Aug. 07	8	$459	Apr. 22
506	June 13	Aug. 23	10	$469	Apr. 22
507	June 13	Aug. 28	11	$469	Apr. 22
509	June 18	Aug. 28	10	$469	Apr. 29
510	June 18	Sep. 03	11	$469	Apr. 29
520	June 22	Sep. 09	11	$469	May 03
601	Aug. 22	Dec. 17	17	$459	July 01
602	Aug. 22	Aug. 07 '78	50	$469	July 01

Contact:
A.S. Travel Service
1650 Holloway Ave.
San Francisco, CA 94132
(415) 469-2497
A service of CIEE Student Travel Services
* Over 50 other West Coast Departures also available. Departures also available from New York & Chicago. Advance Booking Charters require early reservations!!

arts

Calendar

MARCH 31 to APRIL 13

FILM

Today and Fri – "Deliverance," with Burt Reynolds and Jon Voigt. University Productions. Today: 4 and 8 p.m. Fri: 8 p.m. Students $1.

April 11 – Antonioni's "The Red Desert." Cinematheque. McKenna Theatre at 7:30 p.m. Students $1.

April 12 – "The Phantom of the Opera," with live theatre organ by Robert Vaughn. Phi Mu Alpha "Sinfonia." McKenna Theatre at 8 p.m. $1 in advance; $1.25 at door.

April 12 – "The Ladder of Creation." Ascent of Man series. Sci 101 at 2 p.m. Admission free.

April 12 – "His Girl Friday," starring Cary Grant and Rosalind Russell. Sigma Delta Chi. Barbary Coast at 7 p.m. Students $1.

April 13 – "Accident" (Britain, 1967). The World of Harold Pinter series. Cinematheque. McKenna Theatre at 7:30 p.m. Students $1.

MUSIC

Today – Salsa Caliente. UP Time series. Barbary Coast at noon. Admission free.

April 12 – Barry Melton, former lead guitarist of Country Joe and the Fish. Union Depot, 5-7 p.m. Admission free.

April 13 – Composers' Workshop. Knuth Hall at 1 p.m.

April 13 – The Magin Jin Band, a jazz trio. Union Depot, 5-7 p.m. Admission free.

Fri – KSFS April Fool's Day Spectacular, a full day of comedy programming. Channel 7 in the music listening rooms, 880 AM (Mary Ward and Merced dorms) and 100.7 FM (on cable).

THEATRE

Today – Edgar Lee Masters' "Spoon River Anthology," directed by Wayne A. Strei. Drama Showcase. Little Theatre at 12:45 p.m. Admission free.

Today and Fri – Tennessee Williams' "Suddenly Last Summer." Brown Bag Theatre. CA 102 at noon. Admission free.

April 12 and 13 – "Butterflies Are Free." Brown Bag Theatre. CA 102 at noon. Admission free.

Alvah Bessie

Without fear or favor

Linda Saldaña

Hollywood doesn't see much of Alvah Bessie anymore.

Twenty years have passed since his rise as a screenwriter was cut short by the House Un-American Activities Committee (HUAC), which was convinced Hollywood was "overrun with Communists."

"A man I never saw in my life told the committee, 'I understand he (Bessie) is the Communist Party's hatchet man at Warner Brothers,' " Bessie told a SF State journalism class last Friday.

"I said to my attorney, 'What's a hatchet man?' "

As one of the "Hollywood Ten," who were voted in contempt of Congress for refusing to say whether they were or ever had been Communists, Bessie was sentenced to one year in the Texarkana Federal Correctional Institution. Upon his release, the writer, once nominated for an Academy Award for best original screenplay, found himself blacklisted by the entertainment industry.

It is no wonder, then, that in his autobiographical "Inquisition in Eden," Bessie described himself as "bitter around the edges."

Bessie likes to wear a black beret, tilted a little to one side, to cover his baldness. To read between the lines on his face would take quite a while: it has been a long time since, at the age of 24, he financed a trip to Paris by selling all the books he owned for a dollar each. In Paris, he talked his way into a job on an English language newspaper.

And it has been a long time since, in 1938, he went to Spain and joined the International Brigade that fought the Franco regime.

"It doesn't seem like ancient history to me," said Bessie. "It seems like yesterday."

Upon his return from Spain, he went to work as a drama reviewer for the New York-based "New Masses."

Bessie had long dreamed of going to Hollywood. One day in January, 1943, while he was lying in bed with the flu, the phone rang. A voice identified itself as Jake Wilk, of Warner Brothers; Bessie thought it was a joke and hung up.

But the voice *was* Jake Wilk's. He wanted Bessie to go to Hollywood as a screenwriter, despite the fact that he didn't know him from a "hole in the ground."



Photo-Bob Miche

"Every day of the week," Wilk told Bessie, "I get wires from the Coast asking me to dig up this or that dead body. You're just another one."

So Bessie set out for the town which would later turn him out.

After Bessie got out of prison in 1951, he went back to Los Angeles, where he looked for a job. He found one as an editor for a trade journal and then as a "stage manager, light man and disembodied voice" at the hungry i nightclub in the City.

"It took me seven years to go from $70 to $105 there," he said.

Since leaving the hungry i in 1963, Bessie has published several books and written screenplays which he is trying to sell -- including one about the legendary bandit, Joaquin Murieta. He travels whenever he can.

If the "Hollywood Ten" chapter of his life had never been written, he said, "I'd probably be retired right now . . . with plenty of money."

Bessie, 73, has become somewhat "fashionable" since the recent release of "The Front" -- a movie about the Hollywood blacklist. This doesn't mean he has had an easy time free-lancing his stories, however.

Despite a "polish job" (rewrite) on the movie "Executive Action," the adaptation of his novel, "The Symbol," for television, and a recent article published in "California Living," the offers have not exactly been pouring in.

"I'm used to that kind of life," he said, "but my wife isn't. That's why she went back to work."

Bessie has a favorite quotation: "Write the truth without fear or favor." It is something, he said, which is very difficult to do.

In his early screenwriting days, (when he was first developing a spastic colon from the tension), a producer encouraged him to write a screenplay for a story about a disillusioned young reporter who goes to Spain and discovers the "menace of facism."

All this sounded to Bessie suspiciously like a script for his own experience with the International Brigade -- what the Hearst papers liked to call "the international revolutionary gangsters." So, Bessie wrote the screenplay, and it was never used.

"The threat of socialism spreading scared a lot of people," said Bessie. "My father, for example, was a capitalist. If I were a capitalist, I would be scared, too."

HUAC began its investigations in 1932, in reaction to Roosevelt's "socialist-minded" reforms, according to Bessie.

"There immediately grew up an opposition to him. They used to call him 'that paralytic in the White House,' " he said.

One of the reforms Roosevelt initiated was the WPA Theatre, which put theatre projects -- everything from Shakespeare to Orson Welles -- in every town for a quarter. Some of the dramas, such as "The Living Newspaper," were critical of the administration or showed women and minorities in positions of equality and dignity.

"Now these," said Bessie smiling, "were very subversive ideas."

By October, 1947, HUAC had become convinced the motion picture industry was being infiltrated with left-wingers determined to insert Communist propaganda into the most innocuous of movies.

During the "inquisition" initiated by the committee, Lela Rogers testified that her daughter, Ginger, had acted in a picture called "Tender Comrade," in which a group of girls married to soldiers rented a house and ran it as a commune. Ginger, said her mother, was forced to say the lines "Share and share alike -- that's democracy."

Said Bessie, again with a smile: "Share and share alike was not equality. Share and share alike was socialism."

Committee Chairman J. Parnell Thomas was especially incensed by one screenplay of Bessie's in which a politician (the "heavy" in the movie) was shown to be corrupt.

"Can you imagine," Bessie quotes Thomas as saying, "anyone who is so un-American as to show on screen judges who are crooked?"

Justice, however, is sometimes poetic.

"J. Parnell Thomas landed in jail before we did," said Bessie. He was convicted of putting relatives on the payroll and receiving kickbacks.

"When two of our group (Ring Lardner Jr. and Lester Cole) were sent to Danbury Prison, they found Thomas there. They didn't speak to each other." Bessie considered it appropriate that Thomas had been assigned the job of cleaning out the chicken run."

There were things about the "Hollywood Ten" situation, which were not so just, however.

"When anyone commits a crime, you indict them," said Bessie. "We said 'What is the crime we have committed?' And the judge said, 'That isn't the question. Are you, or have you ever been a Communist?' "

Bessie swears if he were to do it over again, he still would not answer that question:

"Damned if I'm going to tell anyone what I believe in as a condition of employment. It's none of their goddamn business unless I want to tell them as a friend."

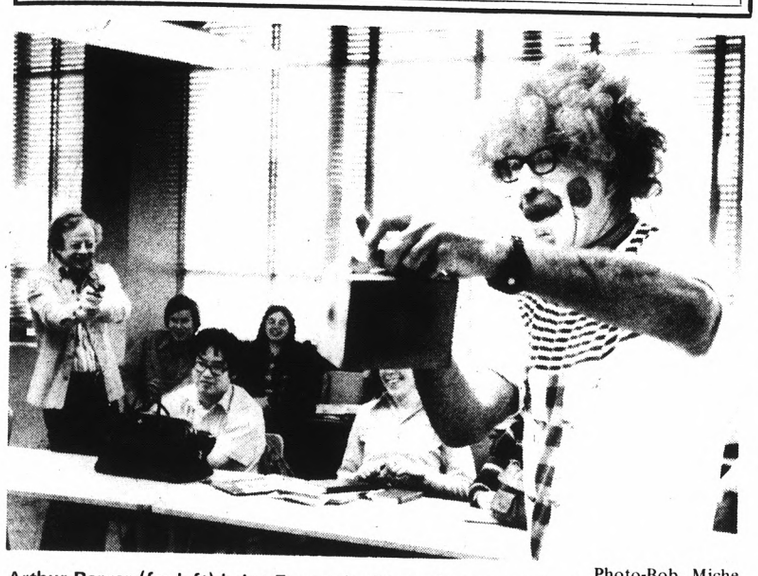


Photo-Bob Miche

Arthur Berger (far left) helps Funzo the Clown (Bob Andre) with a trick. Andre said he is shy and hides behind the clown masquerade.

Humor as a defense

Madeline L. McKay

Campus policeman Hoy Henderson didn't know whether to believe his eyes, so he approached the clown hesitantly and asked him what he was doing. Funzo, in colorful makeup, red bulb nose, and a funny red wig, explained that he was going to perform for Arthur Berger's class -- Humor and Society.

Humor is regarded by some as frivolous and insignificant.

But Arthur Berger, who teaches Social Science 673, approaches humor as a philosophy.

He invites clowns, gag writers, comedians, and psychiatrists to explore the relationship between humor and society.

"All humor draws a portrait of society and illuminates its character," Berger said.

According to Sigmund Freud, humor is a mask of frustration, aggression and anxiety. The aggression must be mastered and controlled for it to be enjoyed and considered humor.

Clowns, in acting the fool, said Berger, give their audience the feeling of superiority and power.

"Although the first rule of humor is that it must be in fun, beneath all humor lurks a serious thought or motive," said Berger.

Unfortunately, there is no universal formula for what makes people laugh, he said, "or there would be no out-of-work comedians."

Every culture has its own brand of humor, as do regions of a country, said Berger. It is no surprise then, that what may be funny to someone in New York may not appeal to a midwest farmer or a southern minister.

Besides enabling us to visualize the ego and behavior of a culture, Berger said humor encourages the development of self-corrective measures. It is a catharsis, and as such makes significant contributions to the resolution of social tensions and cultural anxieties. Put another way, humor is good for what ails us.

"Yiddish humor has had the most significant impact on humor in America, since a high percentage of humorists are Jewish. Lately, blacks have made a weighty contribution to American humor.

"The reason these two groups stand out is because both have been oppressed minorities and therefore developed humor as a defense mechanism," said Berger. Aggression turned against the self seems to be an essential feature of the ethnic joke, according to Berger. The black or Jewish person is telling his enemies: "You do not need to attack us. We can do that ourselves -- and even better. But we can take it, and it will come out all right."

The oldest and most universal form of humor is ribald or risque, typified by the sex joke, he said.

He suggested that the popularity of sex jokes is indicative of anxieties associated with sex throughout history and in all countries.

Freud argued that the person who conceives the joke cannot laugh because he is too closely associated with the anxieties and feelings of guilt. The person to whom the joke is told sees only the disguise. When he laughs, the joke teller may join with relief, because the disguise has succeeded.

Berger and Funzo agree, the only measure of success in the performance of humor is laughter.



Photo-Bob Andres

Professional Typing Services
STUDENTS! Get those papers *TYPED* and in on time this semester. Call us—P.T.S., 239-1450. We have special low rates for students—located near S. F. State University.

LOW PRICE PREVIEWS
MAR. 19 thru APRIL 5
All seats $5.00
Opens April 6
jules feiffer's
hold me!
LITTLE FOX THEATRE
533 Pacific San Francisco 398-2707

JOE'S APPLIANCES
2869 24th STREET
282-0221
USED
Stoves
Refrigerators
Washers
Dryers
Repairs and Free Delivery
Mon-Fri 12-5:30, Sat. 9:30–5:30

China Books & Periodicals, Inc.
Books, magazines, fine art prints, greeting cards, paper cuts, posters, stamps and other imports from the People's Republic of China
Open: Mon.-Sat. 9-6
Sun. 10-5
2929 24th Street
San Francisco, CA 94110
Phone: 282-2994
Free catalog on request

MURIEL JAMES, Ed.D.
CO-AUTHOR OF BORN TO WIN
"WINNING WITH FRIENDS AND FAMILY"
FRI. EVENING, APRIL 15, $5
7:30—9:30
NEWMAN CENTER, 1290 5th AVE. (AT IRVING),
SAN FRANCISCO 661-5115

Linda Friedman & Joy Johnston present
An Evening With
Carlos Montoya
Extraordinary Flamenco Guitarist
"A master performer; a unique, exciting star. Ole!"
New York Herald-Tribune
Saturday, April 2nd, 8:00 p.m.
The Paramount Theatre
Oakland
$7.50, $6.50, $5.50
Tickets Available At: Paramount Box Office; Neil Thrams, Oakland; A.S.U.C.; All Macy's; B.A.S.S. and all major outlets
For Mail Orders: Send self-addressed stamped envelope; mail to Paramount Box Office, 2025 Broadway, Oakland, 94612. Checks should be made payable to the Paramount Theatre.
Charge Card Customers:
Dial U-CHARGE (824-2743)
For Information: 465-6400

MARJOE
TV AND MOVIE STAR IN PERSON!
"EVANGELISM'S ANSWER TO MICK JAGGER"—THE NEW YORK TIMES
$3.50 GENERAL $3 STUDENTS
APRIL 13, 7pm, SKYLINE COLLEGE
355-7000

ANTIOCH COLLEGE WEST
announces a new fully accredited program
MASTER OF ARTS IN PSYCHOLOGY
with specialization in Sex Counseling and Education
ACCEPTING APPLICATIONS FOR SPRING 1977
Limited Enrollment
Contact: Coordinator Graduate Program in Sex Counseling and Education
1161 Mission Street San Francisco, CA 94103 (415) 431-7570

Big boys do cry

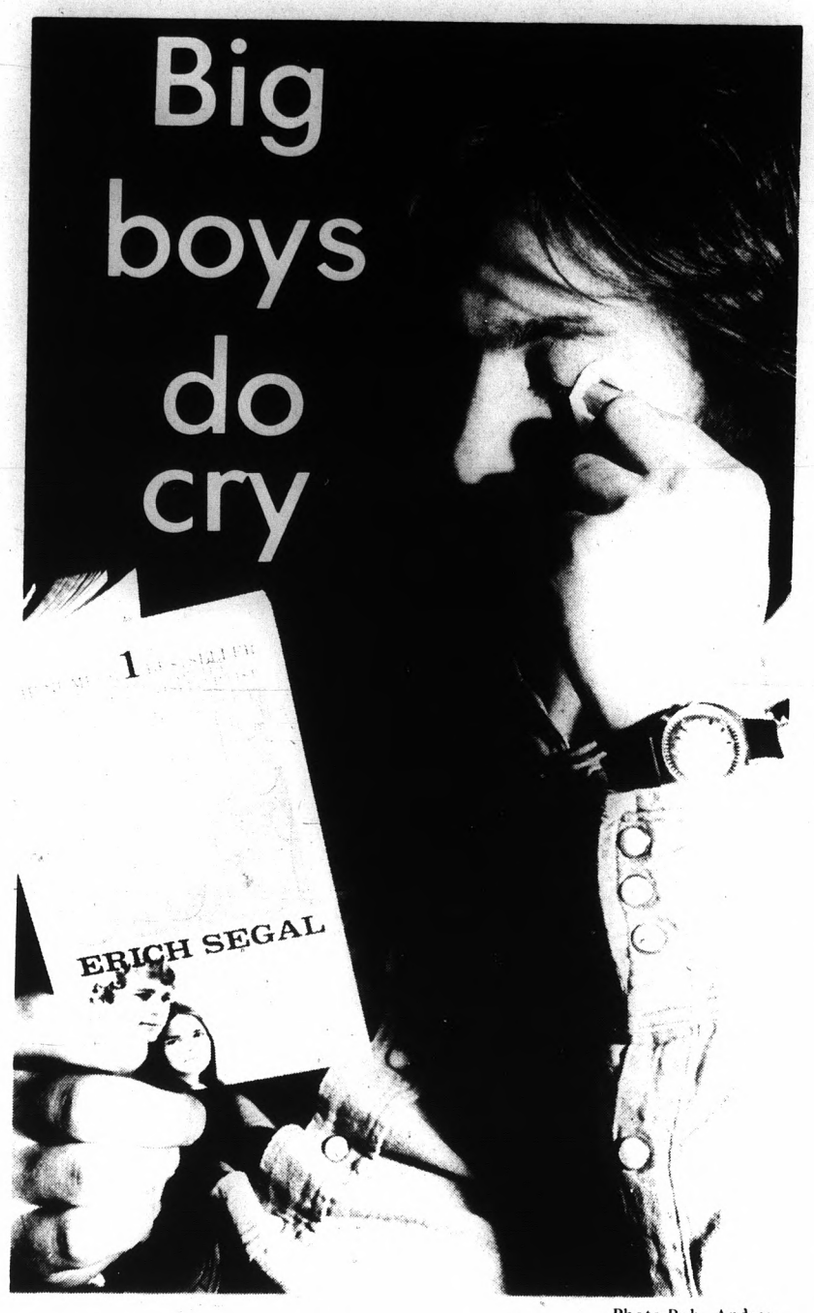


Photo-Bob Andres

Madeline L. McKay

Once upon a stereotype, it was thought men were naturally efficient, ambitious and superior. Women, it was believed, were innately frivolous, compassionate and dependent.

No more.

Since the Women's Liberation Movement challenged these cliches and cleared the way for women to be more aggressive, men are questioning their assigned roles and feeling freer to be more emotional.

"Male liberation is part of a larger human rights or consciousness raising movement which is bringing women out of the kitchen, gays out of the closet, and men out of the locker room to a common ground where people can respect one another," says Richard Sevilla, educational program coordinator at Eros in the Student Union. At Eros, men's groups meet twice weekly to "get in touch with oppressive stereotypes and openly express their feelings in a safe, comfortable atmosphere," he says.

Sevilla says it is extremely difficult for most men to publicly express their true feelings because they have been conditioned to suppress their feelings and present a macho image.

"Men are afraid to cry, laugh, feel vulnerable, frightened, sad or giddy because that kind of behavior is supposed to effeminate.

Many men suppress their emotions to the point of getting terribly uptight," he says.

Stereotypes can be just as oppressive to men as they are to women, according to Sevilla.

Men are supposed to be strong, brave, aggressive providers for the family. This is a lot of pressure many men don't want anymore because it is too much of a burden, says Sevilla.

At the East Bay Men's Center, 2700 Bancroft Way, Berkeley, groups of 10 to 20 men meet with trained counselors twice a week.

According to Hal Liske, a member of the administrative collective, a common problem shared by most men is homo phobia, the fear of relating to other men sexually.

"Men usually don't develop close personal relationships with other men or have a best friend like women do because, for the most part, men are programmed to deal with groups and be competitive or cooperative within the group," says Liske.

Masculine experiences tend to be collective group experiences such as sports teams, street gangs, fraternities, military service. In these activities, men share the benefits and demands of the group, but not necessarily one-on-one relationships, he says.

Men need to have a place to go to be able to say "I hurt" and to receive support from other men who have gone through or might go through a similar experience, Liske says.

While many men active in both centers are gay, neither center has any sexual preferences or restrictions. These groups do not moralize or teach, he says.

Liske says gays "threaten men for a number of reasons," one being that "in a subliminal way, the gay lifestyle is attractive to men" who have been burdened by the responsibility of providing for a family and long for the freedom and fun they imagine is part of the gay life.

"Most men are pre-occupied with maintaining a macho image of being in control. Male chauvinism is an effort to exert control," Liske says. "Until men have learned to be open, to stop trying to control situations as if control was all that mattered, women and gay men are going to threaten and challenge that machismo."

backwords

Cheesemaking: art for the palate

Louise Petraitis

Legend has it that "love at first sight" drove Jefferson Thompson from the banks of the Mississippi to the hills of California to establish the oldest cheese factory in the West.

"He was a mere 17 years old, helping the immigrants cross the river with their wagons," says Ed Thompson, grandson of Jefferson Thompson and co-owner of the Marin-French Cheese Company of Petaluma.

"One day, he was so star struck by the beauty of a wagon master's daughter that he immediately climbed aboard the caravan and headed west."

Thompson eventually married the young woman, Matilda Farley, who was not only pretty, but had a handsome dowry as well. Refusing offers to mine gold in Virginia City, the newcomer from Illinois chose to work on a dairy farm.

The rest, so to speak, is history.

Cheese production is still carried on in the Old World tradition begun by grandfather Thompson in 1865.

"Cheese-making is an art, not a science," says Pierce Thompson, Ed's brother and partner in the family business.

In the last 10 years, the company has tripled its output of the creamy foodstuff to its current 7,000 pounds a week.

Although plant expansion now in progress is expected to double the volume, the supply will still not meet the ever growing demand. California's "wine boom" in recent years and the increase in "sophisticated palates" are two reasons cited for the surge in sales.

"We'd sell it in the Mid-West, the East and overseas, if we could make enough," says Ed.

"There's a Mozzarella cheese company in California that cranks out 60 tons a day. Our half-ton a day is peanuts."

The Thompsons--sole manufacturers of Camembert and Brie this side of the Mississippi--distribute their distinctive "Rouge et Noir" brand primarily throughout the West. Private dining clubs in New York and Chicago have included the popular commodity in their fare. French liners, Scandinavian Airlines, and assorted passenger ships have served the cheese. Today, almost all the Schloss processed at the Marin-French Cheese Company is being bought up by the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroads.

"It isn't so much the kind of culture used, as the right composition: the correct mixture of molds and bacteria. The trick is to adjust the balance," Pierce says.

Outwardly, the operation is simple, the equipment minimal. Inside the cheeses, complex chemical reactions take place, evidenced only by their aroma and taste.

Flora thriving in the dungeon-like walls of the dank, low-ceilinged cellar where the cheeses are made emit a gas necessary to develop the organisms within the cheese.

Fresh, whole milk is heated. A cultivated mold mixture, rennet and lactic acid are added, and the ingredients are left to coagulate for one hour.

During this period, the mixture separates into curds (solids) and whey (liquids). The whey is poured off, and the curds are placed in stainless steel hoops. Resting the tins overnight allows any remaining whey to drain.

The cheeses are then dipped in a brine solution, except for the Schloss, which is salted individually.

Final steps involve handling the four types of cheese differently in time and temperature.

Breakfast cheese is packaged and shipped just five days after it is made. Camembert and Brie cure for 9-14 days. The pungent Schloss stay in the cellars for a month; longer aging makes stronger cheese.

The dessert rounds and squares are wrapped and sealed in tiny crates and whisked off to market. Each package is labeled with a home-spun contraption, the size of a shoe box, concocted from scraps of junk.

Each employe of the Marin-French Cheese Company (even the teen-age heir of the business) must hand-turn a 30-minute daily "penance" behind this ingenious relic from early manufacturing days.

New lie detector to tell the truth



Private investigator Edward Medina monitors the PSE to determine the veracity of a subject.

Photos-L.C.Valdes

Kim McKillop

On the old TV series "The Fugitive," David Jansen ran for his life to escape punishment for a crime he never committed – the murder of his wife.

He might have been spared this nightmare had he known about the Psychological Stress Evaluator (PSE) – the newest and most controversial "lie-detector.

Private investigator Edward Medina owns the only PSE in San Francisco – an instrument that measures an individual's stress level by a micro-muscle tremor in the voice.

Although Medina says no instrument can guarantee whether or not an individual is lying, he defends the accuracy of the PSE, noting it has proven to be "97 per cent to 100 per cent accurate" on every exam he's given.

The traditional method of interrogation was the polygraph, which recorded blood pressure, pulse, respiration, perspiration and changes in the skin's resistance to electricity (known as the galvanic skin response).

Defenders of the polygraph said these findings helped establish specific personality traits such as reliability, stability and honesty.

But the polygraph was hard to administer and involved lots of equipment.

The PSE uses the voice as the only source of evaluation. The basis for the examination is a peculiar micro-muscle tremor, found only in the central nervous system, which monitors conscious actions like talking, walking and eating.

This tremor exists in the body under normal, non-stress conditions. But when a subject is under stress, as in the case of lying, these tremors disappear, according to a 1975 article in *Saturday Evening Post*.

'The PSE enables me to clear innocent people right away.'

A trained specialist can thus interpret the absence or presence of these tremors as indicators of a subject's honesty, the article said.

The PSE records voice patterns on a chart much like an electrocardiogram.

As the subject responds to the examiner's questions, a small stylus needle records the voice tremors, or lack of them, by registering lines on a graph. Consistent vertical lines indicate non-stress, jagged, irregular lines, high stress.

The detector costs $8,000 but, says Medina, "by the time you get trained on the machine and have it shipped from Virginia, it usually comes to $11,000. That's why many people are still reluctant to use it."

Medina says he knows of only three other men in California who use PSE but noted that its worldwide use is spreading. He estimated there are 1800 PSEs in use around the world.

PSE is currently used by 35 law agencies in the U.S. and is accepted as court evidence in eight states.

It is used by law enforcement agencies, food and drug chains, psychiatric clinics, law firms and private individuals.

"I use it as much as possible," says Medina. "I find the machine terrifically effective."

"The PSE has some tremendous advantages. Once I run an exam on someone I can go back and study the graphs. With the polygraph I'd have to completely re-test the person."

Medina has been using the PSE since 1974, when he acquired his private investigator's license.

He was trained in its use by Joseph Tomlin, a former WW II espionage agent and renowned investigator who has used the instrument since its conception in 1971.

Controversy stirs around the validity of the PSE. Polygraphers tend to doubt its accuracy. Others view the machine as an invasion of personal privacy.

"Senator Sam Irwin is dreadfully opposed to PSE," says Medina. "He sees it as a potential threat to individual privacy. He argues that if the PSE were to fall into the wrong hands it could be surreptitiously used against a person – he may be right.

"On the other hand, if people consent to being taped, then the PSE can become a valuable tool" for verifying evidence.

Medina has used the PSE in cases of rape, arson, theft, murder and pre-employment screening. He is frequently called in by department stores to investigate "in-house" crimes where a store employe is suspect.

Says Medina, "The PSE enables me to clear the innocent people right away and zero in on the offender."

PSE, though highly effective, is not an end in itself. The rest of the evidence in criminal investigation must be gathered on foot, tracking down clues the jury doesn't have access to.

Medina describes his work this way: "Let's say one of my clients is accused of a crime. We run a PSE on him and find out he's innocent. So the client's attorney and I have to gather the hard core evidence that will get our client off.

"This might include searching for the missing witnesses. Or I might have to spend a week following someone to track down a hidden suspect.

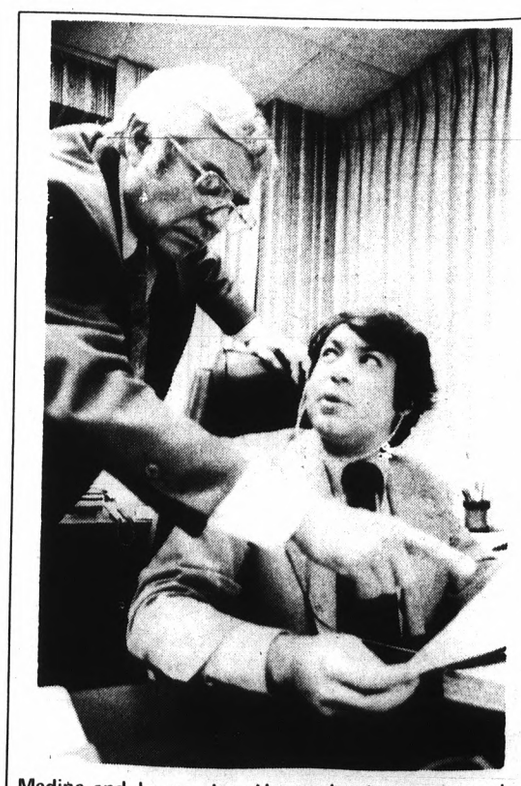
"I might spend four hours on a job, or two weeks," says Medina. "It really depends on the seriousness of the crime.

"I recall one murder investigation. I was convinced my client was at the scene of the murder, but I was equally convinced he didn't do it. The prosecution had only one witness who they felt was unbiased," says Medina.

'Senator Sam Ervin is dreadfully opposed to PSE.'

"Well, the attorney and I went out and tracked down their witness and found that the witness hated the client and had good reason to testify against him."

It's these kinds of "missing" clues that Medina says "really make a difference in court. And it's my job to find those clues."



Medina and lawyer Jess Hernandez interpret a voice printout.